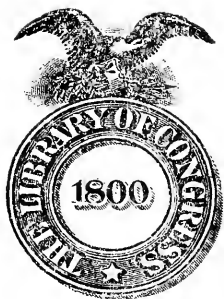


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Class D 59

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PART FIRST, ANCIENT.

ELEMENTS

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OF

ANCIENT HISTORY:

ARRANGED

IN CLEAR AND CONNECTED ORDER,

FOR THE USE OF THE JUNIOR CLASSES

OF

STUDENTS.



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NEW YORK ;
PUBLISHED BY H. & S. RAYNOR,
No. 76 Bowery.
1836.

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1836, by J. B. Kidder, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York.

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PREFACE.

THE increased attention paid to the study of history, is an omen favourable to the cause of education. Parents and teachers have judged correctly in awarding to it a high rank among the means of improving the intellectual, and moulding the moral powers.

Without the least design to depreciate the many useful volumes on the subject, which have issued from the press, the author of the following pages is not without hopes, that his humble efforts may be useful in simplifying this important branch of knowledge, and extending more widely its advantages. His design has been to embody the most important events, in clear, chronological order, so as to form in the mind of a child, on his first acquaintance with the subject, a systematick outline of the whole, that when he pursues the study in larger compends, or peruses the works of original authors, he may refer every fact to its proper place in the system, and escape the confusion which is apt to arise from so great a variety of matter as history presents.

The catechetical form has been adopted, as the best calculated to include much matter in little space. It will be observed, that the answers constitute a continued narrative, and make complete sense without the questions, but that the phraseology is often varied to direct the pupils attention more to the meaning than to the words by which it is conveyed.

Though the work is intended for young learners, the writer has not aimed at a childish simplicity of

PREFACE.

style, under a belief that plain words used in their ordinary acceptation, are equally intelligible, and more useful to such pupils, giving them a command of language, as well as a knowledge of facts.

How far he has succeeded in his object, and how far the object is valuable, must be left to the impartial verdict of intelligent teachers, and to them he commits his little book, assured, that if it lightens their labours, or assists them in their arduous and self-denying duty, he shall not lose his reward.

ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

Q. 1. *What is History ?*

A. History is an account of past events .

Q. 2. *How is it divided with respect to time ?*

A. With respect to time, History is either Ancient or Modern.

Q. 3. *What is Ancient History ?*

A. Ancient History extends from the creation to the time of Charlemagne about A. D. 800. All events since that period belong to Modern History.

Q. 4. *How long is it from the Creation to the present year 1836 ?*

A. About 5840 years are supposed to have elapsed since the world was created.

Q. 5. *How many years are included in the period of Ancient History ?*

A. From the Creation to the end of Ancient History are reckoned 4804 years.

Q. 6. *How many years from the Creation to the birth of Christ ?*

A. The Saviour appeared on earth 4004 years after its creation.

Q. 7. How many years have since passed ?

A. The Epoch from which we calculate time is the birth of Christ. According to the common reckoning, 1836 years have since passed.

Q. 8. Have we reason to rely on this calculation ?

A. Learned men are generally agreed that there is a mistake of 4 years in this account, that the Saviour was born 4 years earlier or 1840 years ago, and only 4000 after the Creation.

Q. 9. What is an Epoch ?

A. Any remarkable event from which time is reckoned either forward or backward, is called an epoch.

Q. 10. What is an Era ?

A. A long series of years calculated from any epoch is called an Era. Thus the Christian Era comprehends the period since our Saviour's coming.

Q. 11. How is Ancient History divided as respects its subjects ?

A. With respect to the subjects, Ancient History is either Sacred or Profane.

Q. 12. How is Sacred History distinguished from profane ?

A. The account of God's dealings with men contained in the Bible is called Sacred History : all uninspired records belong to Profane History.

Q. 13. How may ancient times be divided ?

A. In order to assist the memory and render the whole subject more clear, we may consider ancient

times to be divided into thirteen periods; beginning and ending with signal events.

Q. 14. What are these events or epochs?

A. The memorable events that divide ancient times are—

- 1st. The Creation of the world.
- 2d. The Universal Deluge.
- 3d. The Call of Abraham.
- 4th. The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
- 5th. The Building of the Temple.
- 6th. The Building of Rome.
- 7th. The Capture of Babylon.
- 8th. The Battle of Arbela.
- 9th. The Destruction of Carthage.
- 10th. The Birth of Christ.
- 11th. The Accession of Constantine.
- 12th. The subversion of the Roman Empire.
- 13th. The flight of Mahomet.
- 14th. The Coronation of Charlemagne.

FIRST PERIOD.

Q. 1. What is the extent of the First Period of ancient History?

A. The first Period reaches from the Creation of the world to the deluge, 1656 years.

Q. 2. Whence do we derive all our knowledge of this era?

A. All our knowledge of these primitive times is derived from the first seven chapters of the book of Genesis.

Q. 3. *By whom was this book composed?*

A. The Book of Genesis was written by Moses under the inspiration of God.

Q. 4. *What are the most important events that occurred during this period?*

A. The two most momentous events of this time are the Creation of the world and of Man, and the Fall of our first parents.

Q. 5. *What account is given of the Creation of the world?*

A. We are informed that the heavens, the earth, and all things were made by God in six days.

Q. 6. *Is it not wonderful that the vast frame of the universe should be created in so short a time?*

A. The works of God are indeed stupendous and numberless, but when we consider that he is Almighty and knows all things, we shall see, it is no more wonderful that he should form the world in six days, than in any longer period.

Q. 7. *What is said of the Creation of Man?*

A. Man was created on the sixth day, as the last and best of the works of God.

Q. 8. *How many were created?*

A. Only one pair, Adam and Eve were made : from them all the human race are descended.

Q. 9. *How was man distinguished from other animals?*

A. Man was created in the image of God, and endowed with dominion over other animals.

Q. 10. In what condition did our first parents live ?

A. Adam and Eve were created good and happy, and were placed in an agreeable garden called Eden.

Q. 11. Where was Eden situated ?

A. Eden is supposed to have been near the junction of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

Q. 12. Did they continue in this happy state ?

A. Our first parents lost their innocence and happiness by disobeying God !

Q. 13. What command did they disobey ?

A. As a trial of their obedience, God commanded the first human beings, not to eat the fruit of a tree, called the tree of knowledge. They ate some of that fruit and brought on themselves and us the threatened penalty.

Q. 14. What are the consequences of this sin ?

A. The punishment threatened was death, but it includes all the diseases, pains, and miseries that we suffer, from which we should, no doubt, have been free had we persevered in obedience to God.

Q. 15. What promise was made to the guilty pair ?

A. God graciously promised a Saviour, who should be born of human race, and through whom they might be redeemed from the miseries of the fall.

Q. 16. Who were the first children of Adam and Eve ?

A. Cain and Abel were the first-born of mankind ;

the former was a husbandman, the latter a shepherd.

Q. 17. Who was the first that suffered death?

A. Abel was the first that died, being murdered by his brother Cain.

Q. 18. What is there remarkable respecting the Antediluvians?

A. The most remarkable fact known of the people before the flood, is the great age, that many of them attained.

Q. 19. What was the age of some of these patriarchs?

A. Several of the early patriarchs lived 900 years and upwards. Methuselah, the oldest that ever lived, attained the age of 969 years.

Q. 20. Did knowledge and the arts flourish?

A. We are briefly told that the arts of Musick, working metals and some others were invented; we read of no wars, and not even of government, though perhaps they existed.

Q. 21. Were the people before the flood virtuous and religious?

A. Enoch, who was born 622 years after the Creation, was a pious man: "he walked with God" and was translated to heaven without dying; but the generality of men were extremely wicked.

Q. 22. What was the consequence of this depravity?

A. It is said, that it grieved God that he had made man, and he revealed to Noah that he would bring a flood over the earth, to destroy the whole generation at once.

Q. 23. *Who was Noah?*

A. Noah was a righteous and pious man, and was directed by the Creator to prepare an ark or large vessel wherein himself, his family, and various kinds of animals should be preserved to replenish the earth with inhabitants.

Q. 24. *In what year did the deluge occur?*

A. Agreeably to the threatening of God, the flood came and destroyed the wicked inhabitants of the Earth, 1656 years after the Creation, and 2348 before Christ.

Q. 25. *How long did the deluge continue?*

A. The waters subsided in about a year, so that Noah and his family landed on Mount Ararat.

Q. 26. *Where is Mount Ararat?*

A. There is a mountain in Armenia called Ararat, and the traditions of the neighbouring inhabitants concur with the opinions of learned men, that it is the place where the family of Noah disembarked from the ark.

SECOND PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What is the extent of the second Period of History.*

A. The second period begins with the deluge and ends at the Call of Abraham, comprehending 426 years.

Q. 2. How many human beings survived the flood?

A. Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives, being eight in all, remained after the general destruction, and became the ancestors of the present population of the world.

Q. 3. Where was the residence of Noah?

A. It is supposed that Noah and his family resided for some time in the vicinity of Ararat.

Q. 4. What were the names of Noah's sons?

A. Noah's sons were named Shem, Ham and Japhet. Their names are always mentioned in this order though Japhet was the eldest.

Q. 5. What were their characters?

A. Shem and Japhet are mentioned favourably, but Ham represented as wicked.

Q. 6. What were the countries peopled by each?

A. The most of the inhabitants of Asia are descendants of Shem, the Africans of Ham, and the European race of Japhet.

Q. 7. What caused the dispersion of men into various regions?

A. Men attempted to build a tower that should reach to heaven, but God to punish and disperse them, confounded their language.

Q. 8. How did the confusion of tongues disperse mankind?

A. Men being no longer able to understand each other, voluntarily separated and thus founded different nations.

Q. Was true religion long preserved among men in general?

A. In the course of a few generations, almost all men forsook the true God and invented different forms of false religion.

Q. 10. *What was the state of Society at this time ?*

A. We have reason to believe that men still attained a great age and lived a pastoral life.

Q. 11. *Was government yet introduced ?*

A. We have authentick information of the founding of several States in those early times.

Q. 12. *What was the first form of government ?*

A. The earliest government was doubtless the patriarchal, a species of monarchy, in which the father of a family, or the head of a tribe, exercised authority over his children, servants and dependants.

Q. 13. *When do we first hear of royalty ?*

A. Nimrod the grandson of Ham was the first king, and reigned at Babel or Babylon, already famous for the confusion of tongues.

Q. 14. *With what other city was Babylon united ?*

A. Babylon was united with Nineveh which had been already founded by Ashur* the son of Shem.

Q. 15. *By what name was this government called ?*

* Note. Others translate Genesis x. 11. thus: "Out of that land he [Nimrod] went forth to Assyria and builded Nineveh &c."

A. This was the foundation of the Assyrian sometimes called the first universal empire.

Q. 16. *Who succeeded Nimrod ?*

A. Ninus succeeded his father Nimrod, and reigned at Nineveh. He was followed by his wife Semiramis, an active and able princess.

Q. 17. *Who was the next monarch ?*

A. To Semiramis succeeded her son Ninyas, an inactive and effeminate prince, who shut himself up in his palace, devoted only to pleasure, as did his successors for thirty generations, till the dissolution of the empire.

Q. 18. *What other kingdoms were founded ?*

A. Egypt was formed into a monarchy by Menes, supposed to be Mizraim, the son of Ham. The Chinese Empire is also supposed to have been founded at this early period.

Q. 19. *How was true religion preserved ?*

A. To preserve the true religion and separate a people for himself, God called Abraham from Chaldea, into Canaan, which he promised to give him and his posterity.

Q. 20. *Who was Abraham ?*

A. Abraham was the tenth in descent from Shem, and became the ancestor of the Israelites or Hebrews.

THIRD PERIOD.

Q. 1. *How long is this period ?*

A. The third period extends from the Call of Abraham to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 430 years.

Q. 2. *When did the call of Abraham occur ?*

A. It is thought by learned men that God's call of Abraham took place 427 years after the deluge or 1921 before the Saviour's birth.

Q. 3. *What promise was made to Abraham ?*

A. God, when he commanded Abraham to depart from his country, promised to make his posterity numerous as the stars, though at an advanced age he had no child.

Q. 4. *Was there not another promise more excellent ?*

A. The Creator also renewed the promise of a Saviour to Abraham, and declared that he should be born of his posterity.

Q. 5. *What was the character of Abraham ?*

A. From his piety and steady adherence to the worship of God, Abraham was called the "Friend of God" and "Father of the faithful."

Q. 6. *Were the divine promises fulfilled ?*

A. After waiting in faith, till he was 100 years old, a son was born whom he called Isaac. Isaac was the father of Jacob. Jacob had twelve sons, from whom descended the twelve tribes of Israel. The Jews still remain a living proof of the fulfil-

ment of the first promise. The second was also fulfilled in the birth of Jesus Christ.

Q. 7. *What were the names of the twelve sons of Jacob ?*

A. Jacob's twelve sons were Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, Joseph and Benjamin.

Q. 8. *What is there remarkable concerning Joseph ?*

A. Joseph was the favourite of his father, and his elder brothers, envious of this partiality, first conspired to murder him, but at length sold him for a slave to be carried into Egypt.

Q. 9. *What befell Joseph in Egypt ?*

A. In a few years, the providence of God raised Joseph from slavery to the office of Governor of Egypt.

Q. 10. *What at length ensued ?*

A. Famine compelled his brothers with other strangers to go into Egypt to buy food ; for which they applied to Joseph without knowing who he was.

Q. 11. *Did Joseph punish or forgive them ?*

A. Joseph, finding his brothers penitent for their crime towards him, forgave them, made himself known to them and invited his father with his whole family to reside in Egypt.

Q. 12. *What were the consequences of this migration ?*

A. The Hebrews, or Israelites became very numerous in Egypt, and after the death of Joseph they were grievously oppressed and enslaved by

the Egyptians. At length the Lord raised up Moses to be their deliverer from bondage and to lead them into the promised land.

Q. 13. *What other nations deserve notice at this early period?*

A. Egypt seems at this period to have been the most flourishing and civilized nation. Of Babylon and Nineveh the scriptures say nothing, unless by the "King of Shinar," be meant the King of the former.

Q. 14. *What is the first authentick account of war?*

A. Almost in the commencement of this period, the king of Elam (afterward Persia) made war upon Sodom, Gomorrah and the neighbouring places, and plundered them, but Abraham armed his servants and pursued after them and recovered their booty.

Q. 15. *What was the fate of Sodom, &c.?*

A. On account of their extreme wickedness God punished Sodom and the neighbouring cities by a special interference of his providence, and utterly destroyed them by fire and brimstone from heaven. The Dead Sea stands on their desolated site.

Q. 11. *Does profane history commence in this period?*

A. We learn from profane History only that several states and cities of Greece were founded during this time.—

Argos was founded by Inachus a Phœ-
nician

1856, B. C.

Athens by Cecrops an Egyptian, 1556, B. C.

Sparta by Lelex 1516,

Thebes by Cadmus a Phœnician, 1519.

Q. 17. *What else remarkable is ascribed to Cadmus?*

A. Cadmus is also said to have brought letters into Greece from Phœnicia.

Q. 18. *Who were the Phœnicians?*

A. The Phœnicians, called in Scripture Canaanites, were descendants of Ham, and inhabited Syria and Judea.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What is the extent of this Period?*

A. The fourth period begins with the deliverance of the Israelites, and ends at the Building of the temple at Jerusalem, 487 years.

Q. 2. *When occurred the liberation of the Israelites?*

A. The Israelites left Egypt 1491 years before Christ.

Q. 3. *Who was Moses?*

A. Moses was an Israelite of the tribe of Levi, who in infancy was exposed on the banks of the Nile in obedience to the cruel order of the king; but was preserved, educated and adopted by a daughter of the tyrant.

Q. 4. *Was he actuated by ambitious motives ?*

A. When 40 years old he became an exile in Midian, where he spent 40 years more. While acting as a shepherd, the Lord revealed himself to him, and sent him to deliver his chosen people from their bondage.

Q. 5. *How was this deliverance accomplished ?*

A. Pharaoh the king, being unwilling to let the people depart, God, by means of Moses, inflicted on the Egyptians ten miraculous plagues, and at length divided the Red Sea, so that they marched across its bed, from Egypt into the desert of Arabia.

Q. 6. *What occurred on Mount Sinai ?*

A. On Mount Sinai, Jehovah appeared in awful majesty, and delivered to the Hebrews, laws for their guidance.

Q. 7. *How many were these laws ?*

A. The laws given by God to Israel were three ; viz. 1st. the Moral law of ten commandments ; 2d. The Ceremonial law of religious observances ; 3d. A civil law for their government as a nation.

Q. 8. *What was the character of those delivered from slavery ?*

A. The people in general, showed themselves degraded, perverse and rebellious.

Q. 9. *How were they punished for their crimes ?*

A. To punish them, God detained them 40 years in the desert till all the men that came out of Egypt but two, had died. These were Joshua and Caleb. Moses and his brother Aaron, the High Priest, were not exempted from the sentence.

Q. 10. *How were the people fed in the sandy desert ?*

A. During the 40 years, God miraculously fed the people with manna and supplied them with water from a rock. He also preserved their clothing from decay.

Q. 11. *When did Moses die ?*

A. Moses died just before the expiration of the 40 years, in sight of the promised land, not being permitted to enter it. His age was 120 years.

Q. 12. *Who was Moses' successor ?*

A. Joshua was appointed by God, to conduct his people into Canaan, which he accomplished, after almost extirpating the inhabitants.

Q. 13. *What government was established among the Israelites ?*

A. For 356 years, the government was a Theocracy, administered by the priests and the heads of tribes, and occasionally by officers appointed by God and called Judges.

Q. 14. *What change then occurred ?*

A. The Israelites desired to be like their neighbours, who were governed by kings. This displeased God, though he granted their request.

Q. 15. *Who was appointed king ?*

A. At first Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin was made king but was soon deposed for disobedience, and David, of the tribe of Judah, set up in his room.

Q. 16. *How did David govern the nation ?*

A. David was eminent for warlike abilities, and

during a long reign, he enriched and enlarged his dominions.

Q. 17. *What was his character ?*

A. David was also eminent for piety, being styled, "The man after God's own heart;" and he received a promise that the royalty should continue in his family, and that from him Christ should descend.

Q. 18. *Who was David's successor ?*

A. After a prosperous reign, David left the kingdom, to his son Solomon, celebrated for wisdom and wealth; also for having built a magnificent temple at Jerusalem, for the performance of the sacrifices of their worship.

Q. 19. *What is the nature of the profane history of this time ?*

A. This period is called the heroick age, and its history is obscure and encumbered with fables.

Q. 20. *Can no reliance be placed on its statements ?*

A. There are several events, celebrated in poetry that may be relied on as facts. Among these, are the Argonautick Expedition; the Trojan war, and the migration of Æneas to Italy.

Q. 21. *What was the Argonautick Expedition ?*

A. The Argonautick Expedition was a voyage from Greece to Colchis, on the Euxine Sea. Its commander was Jason and its object was "The Golden Fleece," by which is understood the rich commerce of that region.

Q. 22. *What was the Trojan war ?*

A. The Trojan war was the subject of the Iliad of Homer. Troy, a large city of Lesser Asia, was attacked by the united forces of Greece, of which the princes were Agamemnon, Achilles, Ulysses and others.

Q. 23. *What was the event ?*

A. The Trojans, led on by the valiant Hector, withstood all the Grecian power for ten years, but at length their city was taken by stratagem and destroyed.

Q. 24. *Who was Æneas ?*

A. Æneas was a Trojan, whose migration to and settlement in Italy form the subject of Virgil's Æneid. It was a tradition among the Romans that he was the ancestor of their founder and that they were of Trojan origin.

Q. 25. *Is there no notice of the eastern kingdoms at this time?*

A. Of Assyria there is nothing known, of Egypt nothing certain except so far as connected with the Hebrews.

Q. 26. *When do we first hear of writing ?*

A. The first notice of writing, on which we can place perfect reliance, is that of the two tables of the law, written by God himself.

Q. 27. *What are the oldest books ?*

A. The first five books of the bible universally ascribed to Moses, are the most ancient books extant, and probably the first ever composed.

Q. 28. *Are there no other books of this age remaining ?*

A. Several other books of the bible were com-

posed, during this time, by the prophets and David ; but no other authentick compositions are so ancient.

FIFTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What is the extent of the Fifth period ?*

A. The fifth period extends from the building of Solomon's temple 1004 B. C. to the foundation of Rome 752 B. C. including 252 years.

Q. 2. *What was the character of Solomon ?*

A. The early part of the life of Solomon was remarkable for wisdom and piety, but in his old age he fell into idolatry.

Q. 3. *How was he punished for this sin ?*

A. To punish him and the people, God took from his son Rehoboam, ten of the twelve tribes which constituted his kingdom.

Q. 4. *What new kingdom was founded ?*

A. Jeroboam of the tribe of Ephraim formed the ten tribes that revolted from Rehoboam into the independent kingdom of Israel. The family of David thenceforth reigned only over the Jews, or the tribe of Judah, to which that of Benjamin adhered.

Q. 5. *What is known of the kingdom of Israel ?*

A. The kings of Israel were universally wicked idolaters who exercised tyrannical power over this

unhappy country, till a little after the close of this period when it was conquered by the kings of Assyria, and the inhabitants carried into captivity, from which they never have returned.

Q. 6. What was the character of the Jewish kings?

A. Some of the princes of the house of David were pious and religious; others wicked and idolatrous. The people led by the example of the latter into crime, often subjected themselves to punishment.

Q. 7. What celebrated poems were composed about this time?

A. About 900 years B. C. were composed, the Iliad and Odyssey, by Homer, the blind poet of Greece. These works have ever since been esteemed models of taste. Hesiod also wrote about this time.

Q. 8. What may be said of the profane history of this period?

A. Profane History, at this time begins to attain a degree of certainty.

Q. 9. What distinguished lawgiver flourished in Greece?

A. About 884 B. C. Lycurgus introduced his celebrated system of laws at Sparta.

Q. 10. What was the nature of the Spartan Code?

A. The laws of Lycurgus were calculated to form a nation of warriors, and they gave that Republic the ascendancy in Greece for many years.

Q. 11. *What Republick was founded in Africa?*

A. About 869 B. C. the commercial city of Carthage was founded in the north of Africa, by Queen Dido and a colony of Phœnicians from Tyre.

Q. 12. *What is known of Egypt?*

A. Of Egypt little is recorded. Sheshak, king of that country took and plundered Jerusalem, in the reign of Rehoboam, son of Solomon.

Q. 13. *Is this king mentioned by profane historians?*

A. Profane history describes a famous conqueror named Sesostris, whom some suppose to be the same as Sheshak; others place Sesostris much earlier, 1722 B. C.

Q. 14. *What other kingdom flourished in the west of Asia?*

A. The kingdom of Syria, of which the capital was Damascus, now became a formidable power.

Q. 15. *What is known of Assyria at this time?*

A. Towards the close of this period, the Old Assyrian Empire came to its end under Sardanapalus, its last king.

Q. 16. *What was his character?*

A. Sardanapalus was weak and effeminate; in consequence a conspiracy and revolt arose, which divided the Empire into three large monarchies, the New Assyrian, the Babylonian, and the Median.

Q. 17. *What was the fate of the king himself?*

A. Sardanapalus, besieged by the conspirators

set fire to his palace and burnt himself and his treasures together.

Q. 18. *What kingdom was founded in Greece?*

A. The kingdom of Macedonia was founded 795. B. C. by Caranus, who was ancestor of Alexander the Great.

Q. 19. *With what Epoch does this period close?*

A. This period comes to an end with the foundation of Rome, afterward metropolis of the world. It was built by Romulus and Remus, 752. B. C.

SIXTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *How far does this period extend?*

A. The sixth period reaches from the foundation of Rome 752, to the capture of Babylon, 538 B. C. including 214 years.

Q. 2. *What form of government was first established at Rome?*

A. During all this period, Rome was governed by kings assisted by the counsels of a senate.

Q. 3. *How many kings reigned there?*

A. Seven kings succeeded each other in the following order: Romulus 37 years; Numa 43; Tullus 32; Ancus 24; Tarquin the First 38; Servius Tullius 44. Tarquin the Second began to reign about the close of this time.

Q. 4. *What was the condition of the Roman power ?*

A. Rome was a small, poor and rude, but war-like state, occupying only an inconsiderable part of Italy, and engaged in continual quarrels with the neighbouring tribes.

Q. 5. *What was the condition of Greece ?*

A. Greece was divided into many small states but was flourishing in arts and arms, and its institutions became gradually more free.

Q. 6. *What wars occurred in Greece ?*

A. Three desperate wars occurred between the Spartans and Messenians, the latter were at length vanquished and reduced to slavery.

Q. 7. *What celebrated lawgiver flourished in this period ?*

A. At Athens, the famous Solon enacted a system of laws for the government of that republic.

Q. 8. *What form of government prevailed at Athens ?*

A. Athens was at first a monarchy, but was afterward governed by magistrates called archons, chosen, at first for ten years, finally for one year.

Q. 9. *What was the condition of Judah and Israel ?*

A. At the beginning of this time Jotham was king of Judah and Pekah of Israel. The latter kingdom was destroyed a few years after and the inhabitants carried captive by Shalmaneser king of Assyria.

Q. 10. *What enemy invaded Judah ?*

A. The kingdom of Judah was invaded by its powerful neighbour Sennacherib, king of Assyria.

Q. 11. *How were they defended ?*

A. Hezekiah, the pious king had recourse to God for protection. Accordingly an angel destroyed in one night, 185,000 men in the Assyrian camp, and compelled their proud monarch to return home in disgrace.

Q. 12. *Did the Jewish kingdom long subsist ?*

A. At length, about, 600 B. C. the Jews for being guilty of idolatry were punished by the subversion of their state.

Q. 13. *How was this effected ?*

A. Nebuchadnezzar, the powerful king of Babylon invaded and took the kingdom, demolished Jerusalem and carried the people captive to his own country.

Q. 14. *How long did the captivity continue ?*

A. The Lord had foretold by the prophet Jeremiah that this captivity should last seventy years, accordingly at the expiration of that period, Cyrus having overturned the Babylonian kingdom, gave the Jews permission to return to their own country, 536, B. C.

Q. 15. *What is known of the Assyrian kingdom at Nineveh ?*

A. Of the New Assyrian Empire, profane history is entirely silent, but several kings are mentioned in the scriptures, and for half this period, it

seems to have been the most powerful kingdom of the east.

Q. 16. *Who were these kings ?*

A. Tiglathpilezer reigned at the beginning of this period, after him Shalmaneser, Esarhaddon and Sennacherib, all mentioned as invaders of Judah or Israel.

Q. 17. *For what is Shalmaneser famous ?*

A. Shalmaneser conquered and made captive the kingdoms of Syria and Israel.

Q. 18. *For what is Sennacherib notorious ?*

A. Sennacherib is famous for presumptuously blaspheming the true God and attacking his people. For this impiety he met the signal overthrow already mentioned.

Q. 19. *Is nothing more known of Nineveh ?*

A. This event seems to have been fatal to the greatness of that city, but soon after we find Babylon at the head of a powerful monarchy called the Assyrian.

Q. 20. *Were the Assyrian and Babylonian empires the same ?*

A. At the beginning of this period Babylon was independent for 70 years : it was then subjected to the king of Nineveh.

Q. 21. *What at length occurred ?*

A. Nabopolassar, governor of Babylon, rebelled against Sarac, the last king of Nineveh, vanquished him, and made Babylon the capital of the empire.

Q. 22. *Who was the most celebrated king of Babylon ?*

A. The monarch who raised Babylon to its highest glory was Nebuchadnezzar, the conqueror of Judea, Tyre, Egypt, and other surrounding nations.

Q. 23. *What was the extent of Babylon?*

A. Babylon was fifteen miles square, surrounded by walls 350 feet high, made of bricks cemented with bitumen. These walls are reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Q. 24. *What was the character of Nebuchadnezzar?*

A. Nebuchadnezzar was warlike and prudent, but imperious and proud. For his vain glory he was punished by the loss of reason, and was driven from the society of men till he acknowledged his dependance upon the Lord.

Q. 25. *How was he made acquainted with the true God?*

A. There was in captivity at Babylon, a Jew, named Daniel, a prophet, who gave the king the knowledge of Jehovah, and foretold events relating to the kingdom: he was also placed in a high station in the government of the realm.

Q. 26. *What was the character of the succeeding kings of Babylon?*

A. The successors of Nebuchadnezzar were weak, effeminate and wicked.

Q. 27. *Who was the last king?*

A. Belshazzar, supposed to have been the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, by his impiety, subjected himself to the vengeance of God who brought on him the victorious arms of Cyrus.

Q. 28. *Who was Cyrus ?*

A. Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, king of Persia and Mandane daughter of the king of Media.

Q. 29. *What was the condition of these countries ?*

A. Media was a powerful kingdom ; Persia was at that time tributary to Astyages king of Media.

Q. 30. *What conquests did Cyrus previously make ?*

A. Cyrus was a consummate general and led the forces of his grandfather Astyages, to the conquest among others of Croesus, king of Lydia.

Q. 31. *How did Cyrus take Babylon ?*

A. The height of the walls made it impossible to take the city by force, and the supply of provisions was such that it could not be compelled to surrender by famine, Cyrus, therefore, had recourse to stratagem.

Q. 32. *What stratagem did he conceive ?*

A. The river Euphrates flowed through the city; Cyrus dug another channel for the river, and diverted its waters, then entered the city with his army, through the channel.

Q. 33. *How did he succeed ?*

A. Cyrus found the king and his officers engaged in celebrating a festival, and overcome with drunkenness. By the death of Belshazzar he destroyed the Babylonian empire and set up the Persian in its room.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *How is this period divided?*

A. The seventh period begins with the capture of Babylon, and ends with the destruction of the Persian empire; including 207 years.

Q. 2. *What event signalized the first year of Cyrus?*

A. Cyrus having ascended the united throne of Media and Persia, and probably being made acquainted with the prophecies concerning himself, issued at the beginning of his reign, the famous decree to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.

Q. 3. *What was the extent of the Medo-Persian empire?*

A. The Persian empire, sometimes called the Second Universal Monarchy, included all the southwest of Asia.

Q. 4. *What was the character of the Persian kings?*

A. After Cyrus, these kings were noted only for luxury and tyranny: the empire was formidable only by its numbers and wealth.

Q. 5. *Who was the successor of Cyrus?*

A. To Cyrus succeeded Cambyses, a madman and tyrant, who conquered Egypt, and reigned eight years.

Q. 6. *Who was the third king?*

A. For about a year after Cambyses, the royalty was usurped by Oropastes, a magian, who

pretended to be Smerdis son of Cyrus, that had been murdered by his wicked brother.

Q. 7. *Who next ascended the throne?*

A. When the cheat was discovered, seven nobles conspired against the Magian, put him to death, and made Darius one of their own number the 4th King.

Q. 8. *How did Darius signalize his reign?*

A. The reign of Darius is noted for the invasion first of Scythia and afterward of Greece.

Q. 9. *Was he successful in his wars?*

A. Darius gained no glory by his wars, he returned from both in disgrace.

Q. 10. *What noted battle was fought in Greece?*

A. In the Grecian war was fought the battle of Marathon, in which the numerous Persian host was routed by a handful of Greeks under Miltiades, 490 B. C. He reigned 36 years.

Q. 11. *Who was the Fifth King?*

A. To Darius succeeded his son Xerxes, a vain and weak prince, who prosecuted the Grecian war in person with the largest army ever collected, consisting, with all its attendants, of 2,000,000 persons.

Q. 12. *Was his success equal to his numbers?*

A. The multitude of this army rather increased its weakness. Leonidas, king of Sparta, withstood Xerxes at Thermopylæ with only 300 men.

Q. 13. *Where were battles fought?*

A. A sea-fight took place at Salamis, and a land battle at Plataea, in both which the Persians were defeated by much inferior forces.

Q. 14. *What was the termination of the expedition?*

A. At length the humbled monarch escaped into his own dominions in a fishing boat, and died after a reign of 20 years.

Q. 15. *By whom was Greece defended against Xerxes?*

A. The genius who chiefly defended his country against such unequal numbers was Themistocles the Athenian.

Q. 16. *Who next assumed the royalty of Persia?*

A. The son and heir of Xerxes was Artaxerxes, surnamed Longimanus. He is supposed to be Ahasuerus mentioned in the book of Esther.

Q. 17. *What are the most famous events of his reign?*

A. Artaxerxes gave liberty to the Jews to rebuild the city of Jerusalem; he also continued the war with Greece, and governed 40 years.

Q. 18. *Who succeeded Artaxerxes?*

A. Xerxes the second succeeded, but was soon murdered by his brother Sogdianus, who in turn was put to death by Darius 2d, surnamed Nothus. He ruled 19 years.

Q. 19. *What other Persian kings succeeded?*

A. After Darius, Artaxerxes Mnemon reigned 40 years: then Artaxerxes Ochus 26. Arses 4; Darius Codomannus 6.

Q. 20. *What was the end of this empire?*

A. Under Darius the kingdom was invaded and utterly destroyed by Alexander the Great 331 B.C.

Q. 21. *What were the most distinguished events in Greece?*

A. The events most deserving of notice were the successful resistance of the Persian invasion, the Peloponnesian war, the short elevation of Thebes, and the battle of Cheronea, which subjected all Greece to the power of Macedon.

Q. 22. *What city was taken by the Persians?*

A. During the invasion of Xerxes, the Athenians carried their wealth on board their ships and suffered their city to be taken and burnt by the enemy. After their defeat it was rebuilt with greater splendour.

Q. 23. *What was the Peloponnesian war?*

A. The Peloponnesian war was fought between Sparta and Athens, and lasted 28 years, commencing 431 B. C.

Q. 24. *What was the issue?*

A. This war was waged with uncommon fury, and ended in the humiliation of Athens, under the 30 Lacedemonian tyrants.

Q. 25. *Who was king of Sparta?*

A. Lysander, at this time ruled Sparta, a celebrated general who warred against the Persian power in Asia Minor.

Q. 26. *Who were the Athenian leaders?*

A. During this war the Athenian democracy was led by Pericles and Alcibiades. At an earlier period Miltiades, Aristides, Themistocles and Cimon were famous. Phocion, Demosthenes and Æschines flourished at the close of this period.

Q. 27. *What historians wrote at this time?*

A. The three most noted historians of this age were Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

Q. 28. *What did Herodotus write?*

A. Herodotus is styled the "father of history," because he is the earliest profane historian. He wrote of the early times of Babylon, Persia, Egypt, Greece, and the neighbouring nations, and most we know of their early history is derived from his works.

Q. 29. *What is the work of Thucydides?*

A. Thucydides composed an account of the Peloponnesian war, of which he was a witness and partaker.

Q. 30. *Who was Xenophon?*

A. Xenophon was an Athenian philosopher, general and historian; his works are among the most elegant compositions in the Greek language.

Q. 31. *What are some of his works?*

A. Among other works, Xenophon wrote the life of Cyrus, and an account of the retreat of 10,000 Greeks from Babylon to the Black Sea, pursued by all the power of Persia. This was one of the most famous warlike transactions of antiquity, of which the author was eye-witness and chief leader.

Q. 32. *What was the state of literature and art?*

A. This was the most celebrated age of Grecian literature and art, which were cultivated with attention, and carried to great perfection at Athens.

Q. 33. *What celebrated poets lived at this era ?*

A. There flourished at this period, the tragedians, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides—Aristophanes the comick poet, and Pindar, famous for odes.

Q. 34. *What arts flourished ?*

A. At this age, sculpture and architecture were carried to a pitch of perfection which was never before or since attained.

Q. 35. *When arose Greek philosophy ?*

A. Thales and Pythagoras, the earliest philosophers, lived before this period ; but Socrates the most celebrated philosopher flourished at this time : Plato and Aristotle his pupils,—Diogenes, Zeno and others towards its close.

Q. 36. *What was the leading state of Greece ?*

A. Before the long and disastrous Peloponnesian war, the chief rank was disputed by the Athenians and Lacedemonians. After that event, the latter bore unrivalled sway.

Q. 37. *What other state possessed a short supremacy ?*

A. For a little time Thebes bore rule, having vanquished the Spartans in the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea, under their generals Pelopidas and Epaminondas.

Q. 38. *What obscure state north of Greece became famous ?*

A. The kingdom of Macedon attracted little notice till towards the close of this period, when Philip, its king, began to interfere in the affairs of Greece.

Q. 39. *What at length occurred ?*

A. At length, Philip, though opposed by the eloquence of Demosthenes, overthrew the combined forces of Greece, and subverted their liberties in the battle of Cheronea 338 B. C.

Q. 40. *Did Philip long survive this victory ?*

A. Philip was assassinated soon after, but his son Alexander, the heir of his ambition as well as of his power, collected the forces of Greece and led them to the conquest of Asia.

Q. 41. *What was the date of this conquest ?*

A. Alexander entered the Persian dominions 335 B. C. His small but veteran army overcame the forces of Darius in three great battles. The last was at Arbela, 331 B. C. 40,000 Persians were slain, and the empire was destroyed.

Q. 42. *What was the condition of the Jews ?*

A. Agreeable to divine prediction, the Jews were restored to their own country, permitted to rebuild their temple and re-establish their worship.

Q. 43. *Were they now independent ?*

A. The Jews were tributary to Persia, and enjoyed peace in submission to their sway.

Q. 44. *Whence do we derive this knowledge ?*

A. Sacred history ceases with the books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, which relate to this period, about the time that profane history becomes authentick.

Q. 45. *What was the condition of Rome at this time ?*

A. At the commencement of this period, Tarquin the Proud, the last Roman King, sat on the

throne, which he had mounted by the murder of his father-in-law, Servius Tullius.

Q. 46. *How was his administration conducted?*

A. Tarquin governed with tyranny, and at length an outrage, committed by his son upon Lucretia, a noble lady, provoked the people to revolt.

Q. 47. *What was the result of this revolt?*

A. The citizens, headed by Brutus, expelled the Tarquin family, abolished royalty, and established a republick, of which the chief magistrates, two in number were called consuls, and elected annually.

Q. 48. *Who first held the consular office?*

A. Brutus and Collatinus were the first consuls
509 B. C.

Q. 49. *Were they in a state of peace?*

A. The new commonwealth was soon involved in war, first with the banished king, and then with the Etrurians and Latins. The Roman forces were generally victorious.

Q. 50. *Did they enjoy domestick tranquillity?*

A. There arose internal dissensions between the patricians or nobles, and the plebeians or common people.

Q. 51. *What nearly ruined Rome about the year 490?*

A. About twenty years after the banishment of Tarquin, Coriolanus, a noble Roman was banished, and joined their enemies the Volscians; by them he was chosen general, and entered his native country with a powerful army.

Q. 52. *What was the result?*

A. Rome was in the power of the enemy, and

had no other means of defence than the supplications of his mother, who was sent to deprecate his wrath. Coriolanus yielded to her entreaties, spared his country, and was himself put to death by the Volscians as a traitor.

Q. 53. *How did the Roman constitution change?*

A. The republick was at first an aristocracy, but the people, by dissensions and revolts, gradually increased their power in the state, till it became almost a democracy.

Q. 54. *When were laws enacted at Rome?*

A. 301 years after the foundation of the city, and 450 B. C. Ten men entitled decemvirs were chosen to frame a code of laws.

Q. 55. *Whence did they derive their laws?*

A. From Greece chiefly, they borrowed an excellent system of laws entitled the Twelve Tables, because engraved on twelve tables of brass.

Q. 56. *How did the decemvirs abuse their power?*

A. The decemvirs were chosen for only a year, but under various pretences they retained their power to the third year, and exercised it in a tyrannical manner.

Q. 57. *What put an end to their power?*

A. After three years an insurrection was made. the decemvirs were compelled to resign and to commit suicide.

Q. 58. *What excited the sedition?*

A. Appius Claudius, one of the decemvirs attempted the ruin of Virginia, a young Roman lady. Her father killed her with his own hand, to

save her from dishonour, and then excited the citizens to revolt.

Q. 59. *What government was restored?*

A. The executive power was again intrusted to annual consuls.

Q. 60. *What signal calamity befell the city after this?*

A. About 385 B. C. Rome was taken and burnt by a tribe of Gauls under Brennus. The citadel, or capitol, however, was not taken, and the city was soon recovered by the dictator, Camillus.

Q. 61. *What was the extent of the Roman dominion?*

A. The Roman territories were still inconsiderable.

Q. 62. *What conquests did they make?*

A. The Romans conquered the Æqui, Volsci, Hernici, Falisci, and other small Italian states. At the end of this period, they were engaged in a war with the Samnites, a powerful nation in the southwest of Italy.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *With what epoch does this period commence?*

A. The eighth period is marked by the subver-

sion of the Persian, and establishment of the Macedonian empire.

Q. 2. *What is its extent ?*

A. From this time, it extends to the destruction of Carthage, 185 years.

Q. 3. *What was the extent of Alexander's conquests ?*

A. Alexander rapidly overran and subjugated, not only Persia, but Tyre, Egypt, and India as far as the Ganges.

Q. 4. *Was his power permanent ?*

A. The career of Alexander was short as it was bloody, for returning in triumph from his Indian expedition, he halted at Babylon where he perished by a disease brought on by drunkenness, at the age of 33.

Q. 5. *Who succeeded to his power ?*

A. Alexander having no son of age, his generals usurped his power in several provinces, and destroyed his children and all his kindred, and raised themselves to the royalty.

Q. 6. *How many kingdoms arose from the Macedonian ?*

A. The immense realm of Alexander was at length divided into four considerable monarchies ; viz. that of Ptolemy in Egypt ; that of Seleucus in Syria ; that of Cassander in Macedonia and Greece, and that of Lysimachus in Bithynia and Thrace.

Q. 7. *Were these kingdoms permanent ?*

A. The kingdoms of Ptolemy and Seleucus continued for several generations in their descend-

ants. The others were subject to constant revolutions.

Q. 8. *What was the condition of the Jews?*

A. The Jews were tributary to the kings of Syria, and treated by them with favour and moderation.

Q. 9. *Was this always the fact?*

A. Towards the close of this time, Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian king, attempted to abolish their religion and institutions, and subjected them to violent persecutions.

Q. 10. *Was this attempt successful?*

A. This cruelty excited the Jews to revolt and under Judas Maccabaeus, a Priest, they defeated the Syrians in several bloody battles, and for a time maintained their independence.

Q. 11. *What powers now rose in the East?*

A. During this period were founded the kingdom of Parthia under Arsaces, also those of Cappadocia, Armenia, Pontus and Pergamus.

Q. 12. *What was the condition of the Roman Republic?*

A. At the beginning of this time the Romans were engaged in war with the Samnites, whom they subdued.

Q. 13. *What more formidable enemy did they next encounter?*

A. The Tarentines were allies of the Samnites, and being unable to endure the Roman arms, they invited Pyrrhus, king of Epirus to their aid.

Q. 14. *Did Pyrrhus accept the invitation?*

A. Accordingly Pyrrhus invaded Italy with a

powerful army, in which were several elephants, which had never before been seen in that country.

Q. 15. *What was the issue of this war?*

A. After defeating the Romans several times, Pyrrhus met with a signal defeat from the consul Fabricius, and retired into his own kingdom.

Q. 16. *What was now the extent of the Roman dominion?*

A. The whole of Italy was now obedient to the imperial power of Rome.

Q. 17. *What other foreign state became their enemy?*

A. The Roman state had long been jealous of the powerful commercial city of Carthage, and war arose between them, because the Carthaginians had aided the Tarentines against Rome.

Q. 18. *How many wars took place between the rival powers?*

A. Three wars, called the 1st, 2d and 3d Punick wars, were waged with uncommon vigour and animosity.

Q. 19. *What was the extent of the Carthaginian power?*

A. Her commerce had made Carthage a rich and powerful state, for she possessed not only all the north of Africa, but Spain, Sardinia and Sicily.

Q. 20. *When commenced the first Punick war?*

A. The first contest between Carthage and Rome, began 264 B. C. and continued 23 years with various success.

Q. 21. *Where was it mostly fought?*

A. Sicily was the principal theatre of this

war, and it now came into the power of the Romans.

Q. 22. *Did naval warfare commence so early?*

A. This contest was carried on with equal vigour on land and at sea.

Q. 23. *Which party was victorious?*

A. The Carthaginians were at first undisputed masters at sea, but the Romans under the consul Duilius, fitted out a fleet, and gained the first naval battle that they fought.

Q. 24. *What Roman invaded Africa?*

A. Regulus, a Roman general, first carried the war into Africa. He at first encountered an enormous serpent and destroyed it with his warlike engines. It was 120 feet long, and its skin was preserved for a long time at Rome.

Q. 25. *What was the end of this invasion?*

A. At first Regulus was victorious over the enemy, but at length was defeated and taken prisoner.

Q. 26. *What was the subsequent fate of Regulus?*

A. Regulus, while a prisoner, was sent to Rome by his captors to propose peace, under a promise to return if unsuccessful. He advised his countrymen not to make peace, returned to Carthage, and suffered death with tortures.

Q. 27. *What was the end of this war?*

A. At length, the Roman power prevailed, and peace was made on terms humbling to Carthage.

Q. 28. *What extraordinary event happened at the close of this war?*

A. The temple of Janus was now shut, for the second time since the foundation of the city, 235

B. C.

Q. 29. *What was intimated by this?*

A. The temple of Janus at Rome, was always open in time of war, but shut in time of peace.

Q. 30. *What occasioned the second Punick war?*

A. Hannibal, a noble Carthaginian, desirous of avenging the disgrace of the former war, besieged Saguntum, a Spanish city in alliance with the Romans.

Q. 31. *What was the scene of this contest?*

A. Hannibal's opinion was, that the Romans could be conquered only in Italy. He therefore collected a strong force in Spain, marched across the Pyrenees, through Gaul, and finally over the Alps into that country.

Q. 32. *What was the success of this invasion?*

A. Hannibal defeated the Romans in several sanguinary battles, and brought the commonwealth to the brink of ruin.

Q. 33. *How was the city defended?*

A. At length Fabius was made dictator, and saved his country by cautiously avoiding a battle. In this way, several years passed with no event of importance, while Hannibal's forces were diminishing.

Q. 34. *Whither was the seat of war transferred?*

A. In the mean time, Scipio, a young man of great ability was sent to Spain. He there overcame the enemy, and then in turn carried his arms across the Straits to the very gates of Carthage.

Q. 35. *What was the consequence !*

A. To withstand Scipio, Hannibal was recalled from Italy, after he had there spent 16 years.

Q. 36. *What was the closing scene of this war ?*

A. The two greatest warriors of the age, Hannibal and Scipio, met in battle at Zama: the former was totally defeated, and his country again forced to make a dishonourable peace, 202 B. C.

Q. 37. *In what other direction did Rome extend her arms ?*

A. The Romans began to interfere in the affairs of the eastern nations.

Q. 38. *In what wars did they engage !*

A. They defeated the Macedonians, B.C. 197. Five years afterwards, they were victorious over Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and added Asia Minor to their provinces. Macedonia, under its last king, Perseus, was subdued, 167 B. C. Greece submitted at the capture of Corinth, in the year that closes this period, 146 B. C.

Q. 39. *What occasioned the third Punick war ?*

A. The Romans were the aggressors in the last war with Carthage. It was caused only by their determination to complete the ruin of their hated rival.

Q. 40. *Were they unable to defend themselves ?*

A. The Carthaginians exerted every power for their defence, but the invincible arm of Rome, under another Scipio, prevailed.

Q. 41. *How long did this contest last ?*

A. After 4 years, Carthage was taken, the inhabitants massacred, and the city reduced to a heap of ruins, 146 B. C.

NINTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What length of time does the ninth period comprehend?*

A. This period includes 146 years, from the ruin of Carthage to the Saviour's birth.

Q. 2. *What was the most powerful nation at this time?*

A. At this time Rome was the most powerful nation, and her affairs are entangled with those of every other that history notices with certainty.

Q. 3. *What was now the Roman character?*

A. The Romans were no longer poor and parsimonious, like their ancestors, but their foreign conquests had introduced with wealth and luxury, also vice and corruption.

Q. 4. *What civil dissension arose?*

A. Near the beginning of this period, two brothers named Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, by favouring the common people against the nobles, caused a revolt which ended in their destruction.

Q. 5. *Were the Romans still warlike?*

A. The corruption within, had not rendered the Romans less powerful abroad, they carried on many wars in which they were generally victorious.

Q. 6. *What was the first important war of this time?*

A. Numantia, then the largest city of Spain was destroyed by Scipio, after the inhabitants had defeated a Roman army. Spain was made a Roman Province. 134 B. C.

Q. 7. *Whom did they next engage?*

A. The Roman arms next vanquished Jugurtha, the king of Numidia.

Q. 8. *What was Jugurtha's character?*

A. Jugurtha usurped the throne by murdering his cousins, the rightful heirs. He was cruel and tyrannical.

Q. 9. *What was his fate?*

A. Jugurtha was captured and condemned to be starved to death in a dungeon.

Q. 10. *What celebrated Roman now distinguished himself?*

A. In this war we first read of Marius, a rude soldier of fortune, but possessed of great abilities, which made him so notorious, both in foreign and civil wars.

Q. 11. *Who was a rival of Marius?*

A. Sylla also served in this war, in a subordinate station, but afterward contended with Marius for supreme power.

Q. 12. *By whom was Italy invaded?*

A. Italy was entered by the Teutones and the Cimbri, which were wandering tribes from Germany or the North of Europe.

Q. 13. *Who was sent against them?*

A. These rude invaders were fought and nearly annihilated, by the Romans under Marius.

Q. 14. *What was the next war?*

A. The next war was the Social, so called because it was waged with the Italian allies of Rome who demanded the rights of citizens.

Q. 15. *What was the result?*

A. This war cost 300,000 lives. Rome, still led by *Marius* was victorious, but at length yielded the just demand of the allies. 91 B. C. was the date of this war.

Q. 16. *What formidable enemy rose in the east?*

A. Mithridates, king of Pontus, by his great abilities, had extended his power over a great part of Asia and Greece. War arose because he invaded some allies of Rome.

Q. 17. *Who was sent against him?*

A. The command of this war was given to Sylla, this displeased Marius who was jealous of him, and gave occasion to the violent quarrels between them.

Q. 18. *What was the success of this war?*

A. Sylla was successful against Mithridates, defeated him in two great battles, and recovered most of his conquests.

Q. 19. *What occurred at Rome in the meantime?*

A. In Sylla's absence, the Senate being devoted to Marius, ordered him to return from Asia. He returned with his army, and expelled Marius and his party from the city.

Q. 20. *Whither did he now proceed?*

A. Sylla now returned to Asia to finish the war he had begun.

Q. 21. *What occurred in his second absence?*

A. In the mean time Marius returned, entered the city and made himself and Cinna, one of his party, consuls. They practised much cruelty towards the other party, and put many to death.

Q. 22. *How was this revenged?*

A. Sylla hastened to return, fought with his opponents and got possession of the city, and repaid this cruelty by putting to death numbers of his enemies.

Q. 23. *What was the fate of Marius and Cinna?*

A. Marius and Cinna both died before the return of their enemy; the former by excess, the latter by assassination.

Q. 24. *What office did Sylla assume?*

A. Sylla was appointed perpetual dictator and managed every thing in a despotick manner for about three years.

Q. 25. *What at length occurred?*

A. At length the tyrant laid down his power, and retired into private life and died soon after a natural death.

Q. 26. *What leaders began to be distinguished?*

A. Pompey and Cæsar, both of noble families, began to be popular, before the death of Sylla.

Q. 27. *What war arose in Spain?*

A. Sertorius, who was attached to the faction of Marius, had been banished from Rome. He retired to Spain where he raised a powerful body of forces.

Q. 28. *How was he subdued?*

A. For eight years, Sertorius resisted the Ro-

man arms led by Metellus and Pompey, and finally was only conquered by treachery.

Q. 29. What insurrection arose in Italy?

A. In 73 B. C. began the Servile War, or a revolt of slaves : who, headed by Spartacus, held out for three years. They were at length subdued and destroyed by Crassus.

Q. 30. When commenced the second Mithridatic war?

A. Mithridates again commenced hostilities, 72 B. C. He defeated the Romans and extended his power over most countries of the East.

Q. 31. What put an end to his power?

A. At length, Pompey the Great was sent against Mithridates, who was deprived of his kingdom and life. 63, B. C.

Q. 32. What other conquests did Pompey make?

A. Several eastern nations yielded to Pompey's arms. Among the rest, Judea and its capital Jerusalem were taken.

Q. 33. How was Rome endangered in Pompey's absence?

A. Sergius Cataline, a noble Roman of bad character, entered into a conspiracy to destroy the chief men and usurp the Government.

Q. 34. How was he opposed?

A. The great orator Cicero, who was consul that year, quelled this conspiracy with much ability. Cataline was slain in battle and some of his adherents perished under the hands of the executioner.

Q. 35. How was liberty again endangered?

A. Three ambitious men, Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, agreed to assist each other in obtaining the offices of government. This coalition was called the first triumvirate.

Q. 36. *What command did each assume?*

A. By each others' influence, Cæsar was appointed to command in Gaul, Crassus against the Parthians, and Pompey in Spain. This office, however, he discharged by proxy and resided himself at Rome.

Q. 37. *Who opposed their ambitious views?*

A. The patriotick Cicero was opposed to their ambitious views; in consequence he was banished through their influence.

Q. 38. *Did Cicero long remain in exile?*

A. After about a year's absence, Cicero was restored by the influence of Pompey, who began to be jealous of Cæsar's increasing power.

Q. 39. *What wars did Cæsar wage?*

A. Cæsar not only conquered all Gaul, but carried his victorious arms into Germany and Britain. The history of these exploits remains, elegantly written by himself.

Q. 40. *Were the Roman arms equally successful in Parthia?*

A. Crassus entered Parthia with a numerous army, but through his incompetency to conduct it, it was totally destroyed and Crassus never returned.

Q. 41. *What was the consequence of his death?*

A. The death of Crassus put an end to the triumvirate. His power had been a check to both

Cæsar and Pompey, and on his death a civil war broke out between them.

Q. 42. *What were their designs?*

A. Both were selfish and ambitious, but Pompey was ambitious of glory rather than power, desirous of being the first in the state rather than to destroy its liberties. Cæsar could be satisfied only by the overthrow of the Republick.

Q. 43. *Who adhered to each?*

A. Cæsar was most popular with the common people: Pompey with the nobility and senate, Cicero and Cato joined his party.

Q. 44. *What ended the dissension?*

A. This dispute was decided only by arms. Cæsar marched from Gaul into Italy with a powerful army, devoted to his interests.

Q. 45. *What was the consequence?*

A. Pompey was compelled to leave Italy and raise forces in the East. Cæsar pursued and overcame him in the plains of Pharsalia.

Q. 46. *What was the fate of Pompey?*

A. Pompey being totally ruined, fled into Egypt, where he was basely murdered by order of Ptolemy its king.

Q. 47. *What was the condition of the Republick?*

A. Cæsar subdued the remains of Pompey's party in Africa, commanded by Scipio and Cato, afterward in Spain under Pompey's sons. He then returned in triumph to Rome, as undisputed master of his country.

Q. 48. *What title did he assume?*

A. Under the title of dictator, Cæsar controlled

all the affairs of Rome, though the forms of government remained unchanged, and consuls were chosen annually.

Q. 49. *How did he exercise this power?*

A. Cæsar employed his power to promote the interests and happiness of the people. Far from imitating the cruelty of Marius and Sylla, he was merciful to those who had opposed him. Among others, Cicero was restored to his former dignity.

Q. 50. *Did he long retain his power?*

A. Cæsar was suspected of aiming at royalty, and 60 Senators, headed by Brutus and Cassius, conspired against him, and put him to death in the senate house, 44 B. C.

Q. 51. *Was the commonwealth restored to liberty?*

A. The Roman people were no longer able to enjoy liberty. They soon expelled their deliverers and submitted to new despots.

Q. 52. *Who attained power after Cæsar?*

A. The chief candidates for power were Marc Anthony, an adherent, and Octavius, grand nephew, and adopted son of Cæsar. At first they were jealous of each other, but at length united their interests, and with Lepidus, a man of immense wealth formed the second triumvirate.

Q. 53. *How did the triumvirs exercise their power?*

A. The triumvirs cemented their union in the blood of their best friends, who were given up to the revenge of each other. Among others, Cicero the great orator was murdered by Anthony, whom he had incensed by his orations against him.

Q. 54. *How did they confirm their power?*

A. The forces of the triumvirs met those of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi and totally defeated them, thus making them undisputed masters of the Roman world. 42, B. C.

Q. 55. *What was the end of Brutus and Cassius?*

A. When the battle went against them, Cassius, and afterwards Brutus, killed themselves, as many Romans did.

Q. 56. *What remarkable fact is stated of the assassins of Cæsar?*

A. It is said that of the 60 senators who conspired against Cæsar, not one died a natural death, but all perished by violence sooner or later.

Q. 57. *What event next deserves notice?*

A. Lepidus was forsaken by his soldiers who came over to the interest of Octavius. The former was deposed and banished.

Q. 58. *Whither did Antony proceed?*

A. Antony passed through Greece and Asia, exercising his power among the tributaries and allies of Rome, while Octavius remained at Rome courting the favour of the people.

Q. 59. *What at length occurred?*

A. At length a dissension arose between them which could only be decided by arms. A naval battle was fought at Actium, in which the fleet of Octavius under Agrippa gained a complete victory over that of Antony.

Q. 60. *Whither did Antony flee?*

A. Antony took refuge in Egypt, whither he was pursued by his rival and compelled to de-

stroy himself. Octavius was lord of the Roman world, no longer a Republick but an Empire.

Q. 61. *How did Octavius exercise his power?*

A. Octavius now exercised his power with moderation, and under the names and forms of the ancient government.

Q. 62. *What name was given to Octavius?*

A. The senate conferred on Octavius the title of Augustus, the *noble*, by which he is commonly known.

Q. 63. *How is this perpetuated?*

A. The month of August received its name from Augustus, as that of July from Julius, one of the names of Cæsar.

Q. 64. *Was Rome still engaged in foreign war?*

A. Augustus was cowardly and destitute of military talents. No foreign war of importance was carried on, the temple of Janus was closed the third time after the foundation of the city.

Q. 65. *What was the state of Roman literature in this period?*

A. It was not till this period that the Latin became a polished language, and the time of Augustus is justly styled the golden age of Roman literature.

Q. 66. *Who patronized literature?*

A. Augustus himself, and Mæcenus his chief minister and friend, distinguished themselves as patrons of literature.

Q. 67. *What poets flourished at this time?*

A. The names most famous in poetry, are Vir-

gil for Epic poetry, Horace for Odes and Satires, and Ovid for Elegies.

Q. 68. *What other writers are famous?*

A. Among the Roman Historians the chief are Livy, Sallust and Julius Cæsar. Cicero was the greatest orator and philosopher. Varro was called the most learned of the Romans.

Q. 69. *What is the work of Virgil?*

A. The work which makes Virgil most famous is the *Æneid*, describing the migration of *Æneas* from Troy, and his settlement in Italy.

Q. 70. *What are the compositions of Livy?*

A. Livy is the author of a voluminous history of Rome from the time of *Æneas* to his own. Most of his work has perished.

Q. 71. *What remains of Sallust?*

A. Nothing of Sallust's works remains, but two short books, one on the war against Jugurtha, the other on the conspiracy of Cataline.

Q. 72. *What did Cæsar write?*

A. Cæsar wrote commentaries or memoirs of his own wars in Gaul, his style is pure and elegant. He was also a great orator.

Q. 73. *What other nations deserve notice during this period?*

A. It is proper to take further notice of Syria, Parthia, Egypt and Judea.

Q. 74. *What was the state of Syria?*

A. Syria was governed by the descendents of Seleucus, but its affairs were in confusion, and often disturbed by revolts and usurpations.

Q. 75. *When did it lose its independence?*

A. At length, Pompey the Great, after his conquest of Mithridates king of Pontus, reduced Syria to a Roman Province.

Q. 76. *What is known of Parthia?*

A. Parthia was a powerful kingdom whose history is little known. It was governed by the descendants of Arsaces, its founder.

The Parthians gained a complete victory over Crassus, and took the standards of his army as trophies. In the time of Augustus, they were, however, induced by the fear of Rome to give them up again.

Q. 77. *Who were kings of Egypt?*

A. During almost all this period, the family of Ptolemy sat on the throne of Egypt. They were often engaged in war with the kings of Syria.

Q. 78. *What was the capital of Egypt?*

A. The Ptolemies had their capital at Alexandria, a City celebrated for population, commerce and literature.

Q. 79. *Who first founded a library?*

A. Ptolemy Lagus, the founder of the Dynasty was a zealous patron of learning, and laid the foundation of the great library at Alexandria, which is the first mentioned by the ancients.

Q. 80. *What sacred books did Ptolemy Philadelphus obtain?*

A. It is said that the second of the family caused the bible to be translated into Greek. This translation is called the Septuagint.

Q. 81. *Who was the last sovereign of his family?*

A. The last of the family was Cleopatra, a queen celebrated for beauty and accomplishments.

Q. 82. *When did Cleopatra reign?*

A. When Cæsar pursued Pompey into Egypt, he found a civil war subsisting between this female and her brother to whom she was married, as was usual with this family as well as the Persian kings.

Q. 83. *What was the result?*

A. Cæsar was captivated by the beauty of Cleopatra, and gave her the kingdom, in opposition to her brother.

Q. 84. *What other Roman was captivated by her?*

A. After Cæsar's death, Marc Antony visited Egypt and was also fascinated by her arts, and sacrificed his ambition for the sake of her society.

Q. 85. *What at length occurred?*

A. At the battle of Actium, Cleopatra assisted Antony with her ships, but during the engagement she fled and caused the discomfiture of the whole fleet.

Q. 86. *Whither did she flee?*

A. Cleopatra returned home, followed by Antony. Thither Octavius pursued them, and the queen destroyed herself to avoid becoming a prisoner. Egypt was made a Roman Province, 30 B. C.

Q. 87. *What was the condition of the Jews?*

A. During most of this period, the Jews were governed by the family of Judas Maccabæus, commonly called the Amonean Dynasty.

Q. 88. *What title did they assume?*

A. At first, these rulers had the name of high priests, but at length they adopted the title, as well as gained the power of kings.

Q. 89. *How did they conduct the government?*

A. These princes generally conducted with ability, sometimes they maintained their independence, while at others they were forced to pay tribute to the kings of Syria or Egypt.

Q. 90. *Who was the last king of this family?*

A. When Syria and all the east submitted to Rome under Pompey, Aristobulus, the last king was sent to Rome as a prisoner.

Q. 91. *On whom was the government conferred?*

A. Antipater, a native of Idumea was made king by Pompey, 63 B. C.—Herod the Great, son of Antipater succeeded him, 37 B. C. and held the royalty till the Saviour's birth.

Q. 92. *What was Herod's character?*

A. Herod was a cruel tyrant, he displayed his cruelty even to his own family, for he put to death his wife and three sons.

Q. 93. *What great event occurred in Judea at the close of this period.*

A. At length in fulfilment of prophecies, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men was born at Bethlehem. His mother was Mary, a virgin of the royal family of David.

Q. 94. *Wherein do we find an account of him and his mission?*

A. The New Testament Scriptures contain the account of his life and death, but in all important particulars they are corroborated by profane history.

TENTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What is the extent of this period?*

A. The tenth period extends from the Saviour's birth, to the accession of Constantine to the Empire of Rome, 306 years.

Q. 2. *What may be said of the birth of Christ?*

A. The birth of Christ was the most important of all terrestrial events, and is properly made the epoch from which we compute time.

Q. 3. *What is the true date of this event?*

A. At the beginning of the vulgar era, Jesus is supposed to have been four years old. He was born in the 27th year of Augustus, 748 years after the foundation of Rome and 4000 after the Creation.

Q. 4. *What was the object of his coming into the world?*

A. The Son of God was made flesh, to atone for sin, and to reveal and establish a universal religion.

Q. 5. *To whom was the knowledge of the true God confined?*

A. Till this event, none were acquainted with the true God or his worship, but the Jews; all other nations, even the most civilized were sunk in brutal heathenism.

Q. 6. *What preparation had been made for his coming?*

A. Providence seems to have prepared the way for the Saviour, by bringing the whole known world under the Roman power.

Q. 7. *What was the condition of the Empire?*

A. At that time the gate of Janus was shut, intimating universal peace.

Q. 8. *What was the political condition of Judea?*

A. Herod was king of the Jews, but tributary to Rome. He died soon after and was succeeded by his son Archelaus. Archelaus was deposed and the country made a Roman Province, A. D. 6.

Q. 9. *When did Augustus die?*

A. In A. D. 14, Augustus died, aged 76, after ruling his country 44 years, commencing at the battle of Actium.

Q. 10. *Who succeeded Augustus?*

A. Tiberius, the step-son of Augustus, according to his will succeeded to his authority,

Q. 11. *What was his character?*

A. Tiberius, was at first moderate and prudent, but at length he became a monster of wickedness and cruelty.

Q. 12. *How long did he hold the sceptre?*

A. After reigning 22 years, Tiberius came to his end by violence, A. D. 37, at the age of 78.

Q. 13. *What great event occurred in his reign?*

A. In the latter part of his reign, Jesus Christ began his publickministry, and expiated for sins by suffering on the cross. This was in the 33d. year of uor era,

Q. 14. *How was his religion propagated?*

A. Our Saviour rose from the dead on the third

day, and commissioned his disciples to publish salvation through him to all nations.

Q. 15. *Did it spread with rapidity?*

A. The Christian religion soon spread into all parts of the empire.

Q. 16. *Who was the successor of Tiberius?*

A. Tiberius left the empire to Caligula, his grand nephew, who was a monster more detestable, if possible, than his predecessor.

Q. 17. *How long was his reign?*

A. This tyrant reigned 3 years. He then perished by violence, aged 29, A. D. 41.

Q. 18. *Who followed Caligula?*

A. The next emperor was Claudius, the uncle of Caligula, who was proclaimed by the soldiers.

Q. 19. *What was his character?*

A. Claudius was a man of weak understanding; he was led by his advisers into acts of cruelty and profligacy.

Q. 20. *What military enterprise was undertaken?*

A. This reign was marked by the invasion of Britain. After several years of war, much of the island was subdued.

Q. 21. *How did Claudius come to his end?*

A. His infamous wife, Agrippina, after persuading the emperor to appoint Nero, her son by a former marriage, his heir, murdered him to make way for her son's elevation.

Q. 22. *How long did Claudius reign?*

A. This emperor perished in the 15th year of his reign, at the age of 63, A. D. 54.

Q. 23. *What was the population of Rome at this time?*

A. The city of Rome was now at the height of its splendour, and is said to have contained seven millions of inhabitants.

Q. 24. *What was the character of Nero?*

A. Nero was at first, humane and moderate, but despotick power converted him into an odious and murderous tyrant.

Q. 25. *How was his cruelty displayed?*

A. Nero put to death his mother and his wife with many others. He set the city on fire to enjoy the sight, and he then charged the crime on the christians, whom he persecuted with cruel tortures and death.

Q. 26. *How many persecutions of the christians were there?*

A. During this period there are reckoned ten general persecutions, of which this under Nero was the first.

Q. 27. *What occurred in Britain?*

A. The Britons under queen Boadicea revolted from the Romans, but were subdued with great slaughter.

Q. 28. *What other war was carried on?*

A. Corbulo, a great general waged war with the Parthians, and conquered them in several battles.

Q. 29. *How did Nero die?*

A. At length, two generals Vindex and Galba rose against Nero. Forsaken by the people, he

ordered a slave to take his life in the 30th year of his age, and 15th of his reign, A. D. 69.

Q. 30. *Who succeeded Nero?*

A. Galba, an old soldier and good general was proclaimed emperor, but he ruled only seven months.

Q. 31. *What was his character?*

A. Galba was severe in government and parsimonious in expenses. These qualities made him unpopular, and Otho raised a revolt in which Galba perished, aged 78.

Q. 32. *How long was Otho's reign?*

A. Otho retained the sovereignty a still shorter period, Vitellius, commander in Germany, contested his claims to the throne and defeated him near Mantua. Otho committed suicide after reigning 95 days, 69 A. D.

Q. 33. *Did the conqueror enjoy the empire?*

A. Vitellius reigned eight months. He was another monster of vice and cruelty.

Q. 34. *Who was the next emperor?*

A. Vespasian, who commanded the army in the east, was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers. He marched into Italy and took possession of the government without much opposition. Vitellius was put to death, A. D. 70.

Q. 35. *What was the character of Vespasian?*

A. This emperor was a man of abilities and at the same time just and benevolent as a ruler.

Q. 36. *What important war was terminated in his reign?*

A. Vespasian had been sent by Nero to quell

an insurrection of the Jews. On his accession to the Empire, he left the army in the command of his son Titus, who brought the war to an end.

Q. 37. *What was the fortune of the Jews?*

A. The Jews, in fulfilment of prophecy, were given over to destruction. They resisted with obstinacy, expecting the miraculous protection of God. At the same time they murdered each other with cruelty.

Q. 38. *What at length occurred?*

A. Titus laid siege to Jerusalem, took it, and utterly destroyed it, with its temple. One million of persons perished at the siege. Others were made slaves, and others dispersed throughout the world.

Q. 39. *How long was Vespasian's reign?*

A. After a reign of 10 years, Vespasian died at the age of 70, by disease; the first Emperor since Augustus that did not perish by violence. He died A. D. 79.

Q. 40. *Who was his successor?*

A. Titus was emperor after his father, but only for about 2 years; he was 41 years old. Domitian, his brother and successor, is suspected of his murder.

Q. 41. *What was the character of this prince?*

A. Besides his talents in war, Titus is reckoned one of the most virtuous and benevolent of men. He is said to have exclaimed at the close of a day on which he had conferred a benefit on no one, I have lost a day.

Q. 42. *What natural phenomenon occurred at this time?*

A. In the reign of Titus, Mount Vesuvius, which had been dormant from time immemorial, burst forth and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum, the former with ashes, the latter with lava. The mountain has been burning ever since, and these cities have lately been partially uncovered.

Q. 43. *Did Domitian imitate his father and brother?*

A. This emperor was fully equal to the worst of his predecessors, in tyranny, as well as in detestable vices. His chief amusement was to catch and kill flies in his chamber.

Q. 44. *What foreign war was carried on?*

A. Agricola, an able general, pursued the conquest of Britain, but he was recalled and murdered by the envious tyrant.

Q. 45. *How did he treat Christians?*

A. There now occurred the second general persecution of the Christians. It was at this time that John was banished to the island of Patmos, where he wrote the book of Revelation, the last book of the Scriptures; he died soon after.

Q. 46. *What closed Domitian's career?*

A. A conspiracy, instigated by his wife, destroyed Domitian, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 96.

Q. 47. *By what name are these emperors called?*

A. Domitian and his predecessors, including Julius, are often called the twelve Cæsars.

Q. 48. *What honours were conferred on them?*

A. So foolish were the heathen of those days,

that these men, even the monsters of wickedness, were worshipped as gods, after death, and even while living.

Q. 49. *Who succeeded to the empire?*

A. Nerva was selected by the senate for the high station of emperor; but he lived only 1 year and 4 months. He died A. D. 98, and left the empire to Trajan.

Q. 50. *Who was Trajan?*

A. This emperor was a native of Seville, in Spain, and one of the best emperors, and most able and virtuous men, that ever ruled the empire.

Q. 51. *What additions did he make to his dominions?*

A. Trajan conquered Dacia, and erected a pillar that still remains at Rome, as a memorial of his victory. He also waged war with the Parthians, and took Ctesiphon, their capital.

Q. 52. *How did he treat the christians?*

A. This prince, otherwise just and humane, carried on the third general persecution of the christians. His directions on the subject to Pliny, governor of Bithynia, still remain.

Q. 53. *How long was Trajan's reign?*

A. After a reign of 19 years, Trajan died, aged 63, A. D. 118. Adrian was his successor.

Q. 54. *What was his character?*

A. Adrian was a good emperor, and active in the duties of his station. He reigned 20 years, and died A. D. 138, aged 72.

Q. 55. *What unfortunate people revolted?*

A. The Jews had the boldness to revolt, but the insurrection was quelled with great slaughter, and a decree passed, that no Jew should go within sight of Jerusalem.

Q. 56. *Who next assumed the purple?**

A. Titus Antoninus Pius was adopted by Adrian as his successor, A. D. 138. He was also an able and virtuous monarch. He reigned 22 years, and died, A. D. 161, aged 74.

Q. 57. *Who was his successor?*

A. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus succeeded Pius, in consequence of his adoption. He associated with himself, his brother, Lucius Verus.

Q. 58. *What were their characters?*

A. Aurelius was a man of learning, virtue and prudence; his brother quite the contrary. Verus, however, soon died and left him sole emperor.

Q. 59. *Did he persecute christians?*

A. The heathen priests, by false accusations, excited the fourth persecution in his time.

Q. 60. *How long was his reign?*

A. While visiting the provinces of his empire, he died in Pannonia, aged 59, in the 19th year of his reign, A. D. 180.

Q. 61. *Who was son and successor of Aurelius?*

A. Commodus, one of the vilest of the emperors, succeeded his father. He was assassinated after a reign of 12 years, aged 32, A. D. 193.

* The emperors wore purple robes, "to put on purple" was to become emperor.

Q. 62. *Who was next elevated to the imperial throne?*

A. Pertinax was made emperor by the conspirators and soldiers, but his government being too strict and virtuous, they murdered him three months after, aged 68.

Q. 63. *How was a successor appointed?*

A. The soldiers who guarded the city, called the praetorian guards, put up the office of emperor to the highest bidder. Didius Julianus bought it for nearly 9,000,000 of our dollars.

Q. 64. *Did he long enjoy his purchase?*

A. Septimius Severus, a daring general, did not submit to this choice, but marched to Rome. The people deserted Didius, who was put to death after an elevation of 5 months.

Q. 65. *Who was Severus?*

A. This emperor was by birth an African, of a military genius, and just and prudent in government. He subdued Niger and Albinus, who set up as rivals, and built a wall across the island of Britain to secure the province against the Caledonians.

Q. 66. *Where did Severus die?*

A. Severus came to his end on his expedition to Britain, at York, aged 66, A. D. 211, after a reign of 18 years.

Q. 70. *To whom did he bequeath the empire?*

A. To Severus succeeded his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, the former of a vicious and cruel, the latter of a mild and gentle spirit.

Q. 68. *What was the result?*

A. Caracalla murdered his brother in his mother's arms, and then displayed his tyranny in many other acts of murder, extravagance and atrocity.

Q. 69. *How long was his reign?*

A. After 6 years, this monster was assassinated at the instigation of Macrinus, who succeeded him, A. D. 217.

Q. 70. *What was his character?*

A. Macrinus was too severe in restraining his soldiers, who forsook him and set up Heliogabalus, natural son of Caracalla. He reigned only 14 months.

Q. 71. *How old was this emperor?*

A. Heliogabalus was only 14 years old. His reign was full of cruelty, extravagance and folly, till he was killed by the soldiers in his 4th year, A. D. 222.

Q. 72. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Alexander Severus, cousin of the last emperor, was appointed by him his successor. He was only sixteen years old, but possessed all the dignity of manhood.

Q. 73. *How did he conduct the government?*

A. Severus was able and successful both in peace and war, virtuous and frugal. He was taught, in some degree, the doctrines of the Christians, and proposed to admit Jesus Christ into the number of the gods he worshipped.

Q. 74. *What expedition did he undertake?*

A. Severus marched against the Parthians and Persians, and defeated the latter in a great battle.

Q. 75. *How did this emperor come to his death?*

A. Alexander Severus was assassinated in the 14th year of his reign, and 29th of his age, at the instigation of Maximinus, who succeeded him.

Q. 76. *Who was Maximinus?*

A. The next emperor was a Thracian shepherd, who gradually rose in the army. He was of gigantick stature, being 8 feet high.

Q. 77. *What is related of his character and government?*

A. Maximinus was ferocious and cruel in his government, and persecuted the christians. After a reign of 3 years, he provoked his soldiers to such a degree, that they murdered him in his tent, A. D. 238.

Q. 78. *Who was next elevated to the throne?*

A. Gordian, a youth of sixteen, received the choice of the soldiers, and reigned six years with great ability.

Q. 79. *By whom was the empire invaded?*

A. The Persians on the east, and the Goths on the north, attacked the Roman dominions, but were both repulsed. Gordian died by the treachery of Philip, who was praetorian prefect, or commander of the guards, A. D. 244.

Q. 80. *Who succeeded Gordian?*

A. Philip assumed the purple, which he retained 5 years, when he was himself murdered. His successor was Decius, A. D. 249.

Q. 81. *What was the character of Decius?*

A. This emperor was an able and wise prince, but he reigned only 2 years and a half. While

engaged in a war with the Goths, he was cut off by the treachery of Gallus, one of his officers, A. D. 251.

Q. 82. *Did Gallus enjoy the reward of his crime?*

A. Gallus's reign was no longer than that of his predecessor; he died in consequence of a rebellion of Æmilianus, one of his generals.

Q. 83. *Who was set up in his room?*

A. Valerian was made emperor, A. D. 254. He engaged in war with Persia, and was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of that country, who put him to death with cruelty. He reigned six years, and was succeeded by his son Gallienus.

Q. 84. *When did his accession occur?*

A. Gallienus ascended the throne A. D. 260. He was a weak and indolent prince. After eight years he came to a violent end.

Q. 85. *Who was the next emperor?*

A. Flavius Claudius assumed the empire, A. D. 268. He was a good and prudent prince; but his reign lasted only 2 years.

Q. 86. *What wars were waged by this prince?*

A. The empire was invaded on the north by the Goths and other barbarous tribes. Claudius withstood them with success.

Q. 87. *Who was next appointed emperor?*

A. Aurelian was chosen to the supreme power, A. D. 270. He was courageous and warlike, and reigned nearly five years.

Q. 88. *What war occurred in the east?*

A. Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, engaged in a

war with Aurelian, but was taken captive, and her minister, Longinus, the famous critick, was put to death by the cruel emperor.

Q. 89. *Who succeeded Aurelian?*

A. Tacitus, an aged but worthy man, assumed the sovereignty, but retained it only six months.

Q. 90. *Who was the next in order?*

A. Probus was next in succession, a man of great bravery and activity. He was killed after seven years by a conspiracy of the army, A. D. 282.

Q. 91. *Who was the next prince?*

A. Carus was elected by the army, A. D. 282. He associated with himself, his two sons, Carinus and Numerian; but all died in about two years.

Q. 92. *Who was next in order?*

A. Diocletian put on the purple, A. D. 284. He was a prince of great ability. In 286, he associated with him, Maximian. In 294 two others, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus, were admitted to an inferior degree of power, under the title of Cæsars.

Q. 93. *How did they conduct the government?*

A. The state was governed with ability, and defended against the constant incursions of barbarous nations.

Q. 94. *What extraordinary circumstance is related of Diocletian?*

A. At length, A. D. 304, Diocletian resigned his authority, retired to his native village, and lived as a private man. He persuaded Maximian to do the same.

Q. 95. *Who were their successors?*

A. Constantius and Galerius, the two Cæsars, succeeded to the supreme dignity. Constantius governed the west, and Galerius the east. They made Severus and Maximian their partners in power.

Q. 96. *How long did this state of things continue?*

A. After 2 years, A. D. 306, Constantius died at York, in Britain, and left the empire to Constantine his son.

Q. 97. *Why is his accession an important epoch?*

A. The reign of Constantine is an epoch in history, because he was the first emperor that professed to believe in Christ, and made his religion the religion of the nation.

Q. 98. *What miracle is said to have occurred?*

A. It is said that Constantine saw the figure of a cross in the heavens, which he made the device of his standards.

Q. 99. *What was the state of Roman literature?*

A. The Latin writers of this age are inferior to those of the preceding, though many were distinguished in poetry, history, and other kinds of composition.

Q. 100. *What other nations deserve notice?*

A. The Parthian and Persian kingdoms were almost the only nations of the known world, that were independent of Rome.

Q. 101. *How long did the Parthian subsist?*

A. About 223 A.D. this kingdom came to an

end, and the Persian was founded on its ruins by Artaxares. It lasted 475 years.

Q. 102. *What was the condition of this kingdom?*

A. Under the successors of its founder, Persia was a powerful kingdom and often engaged in war with the Romans with various success.

ELEVENTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What are the limits of this period?*

A. The eleventh period extends from the accession of Constantine, 306, to the subversion of the Western Empire of Rome, A. D. 476, including 170 years.

Q. 2. *Did Constantine reign alone?*

A. At his accession, Constantine had three or four partners, or rather rivals, in the empire, but one was subdued after another, till at length he was sole lord of the Roman world.

Q. 3. *What is said of his conversion?*

A. About 5 years after his accession, this emperor professed to become converted to christianity, and publicly favoured christians.

Q. 4. *What was his character?*

A. Constantine possessed little of the mild spirit of christianity, in his publick administration, or his private character. He was imperious and severe.

Q. 5. *What city did he found?*

A. This emperor built a city near the Bosphorus, and named it Constantinople, that is the city of Constantine, which name it still retains. Thither he transferred the government from Rome.

Q. 6. *How long was his reign?*

A. After thirty years, Constantine died at Nicomedia, aged 63, while on an expedition against the Persians. A.D. 336.

Q. 7. *To whom did he assign the succession?*

A. Constantine divided the empire among his three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius, but by the death of the first two, Constantius, the youngest, was left sole emperor.

Q. 8. *How long was his reign?*

A. This emperor ruled 24 years in misfortune and disgrace, and left the empire to his cousin Julian, called the Apostate.

Q. 9. *Why did he receive this title?*

A. Julian forsook the christian religion, and attempted to destroy it and restore the pagan superstition.

Q. 10. *How did he attempt to destroy christianity?*

A. Julian did not persecute christians, but excluded them from offices, and the advantages of knowledge; he also determined to rebuild the Jewish temple at Jerusalem, in order to disprove the Saviour's prophecy of its destruction. His design is said to have met with miraculous opposition.

Q. 11. *In what war did Julian engage?*

A. Julian invaded Persia with a powerful army, but was drawn by treachery into an unfavourable country, where he was attacked by his enemies and slain in battle, A. D. 363, after a reign of 3 years.

Q. 12. *Who succeeded Julian?*

A. The soldiers elected Jovian to the empire; he saved the army from ruin only by making a disgraceful peace with the Persians, and ceding to them several provinces.

Q. 13. *What was the character of Jovian?*

A. This prince ruled with ability, and re-established the true religion, but he died after a reign of only seven months.

Q. 14. *Who was the next emperor?*

A. Valentinian was chosen by the army to succeed Jovian, A. D. 364. He divided his power with his brother Valens, assigning to him the eastern and retaining the western part.

Q. 15. *What was the character of Valentinian?*

A. The government of this prince was just and wise, and he fought with success against the barbarian invaders of the empire. He died after 11 years, A. D. 375.

Q. 16. *Who was his successor?*

A. Gratian, the son of Valentinian succeeded in the west, while Valens still ruled in the east.

Q. 17. *By whom was the empire invaded?*

A. The Goths, being driven from their own country by the Huns, entered the empire, and plundered the country. The emperor Valens met

them in the battle of Adrianople, in which he was defeated and killed, A. D. 378.

Q. 18. *Who succeeded to his power?*

A. Gratian was now the only emperor, but he chose for his colleague, Theodosius, and gave him the empire of the east.

Q. 19. *What was the character of Gratian?*

A. Gratian was deficient in energy, though well disposed. He was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers at Lyons, A. D. 383. His brother, Valentinian 2d. succeeded.

Q. 20. *Did he long retain the sceptre?*

A. Maximus, a general commanding in Britain, rebelled, and the emperor fled to Theodosius, who restored him to the throne. He died A. D. 392, leaving the whole empire to Theodosius.

Q. 21. *What was the character of this prince?*

A. Theodosius is styled "the Great," because he repelled the barbarians with success, and conducted the government with wisdom. He died A. D. 395, after ruling the east, 18 years, and the whole empire 3.

Q. 22. *What change took place in religion?*

A. During the reign of Theodosius, paganism was almost entirely abolished, and christianity universally prevailed.

Q. 23. *To whom was the succession assigned?*

A. Theodosius divided the government between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, giving the former the eastern, and the latter the western provinces, which henceforward became distinct and independent empires.

Q. 24. *What effect had this division of the empire?*

A. This separation weakened the empire, and made it fall an easier prey to the barbarians that were constantly attacking it on the north.

Q. 25. *What was the character of Honorius?*

A. Honorius, the head of the western empire, was destitute of talents for government, but Stilicho, his minister and general, managed affairs with great ability.

Q. 26. *What enemy invaded Italy?*

A. * Alaric, the king of the Goths, entered Italy with great force; he was defeated by Stilicho, A.D. 403. Seven years after, he returned and took the city of Rome, which was pillaged and partly burnt, after enduring extreme famine.

Q. 27. *What prevented the overthrow of the Empire?*

A. Alaric soon after died, and Honorius made peace with Adolphus, his successor, and gave him his sister in marriage. He reigned at Thoulouse, in Gaul.

Q. 28. *How long was this emperor's reign?*

A. Honorius died A. D. 422, after reigning 27 years. His successor was Valentinian 3d.

Q. 29. *How was the empire diminished in extent?*

A. Africa was lost to Rome in this reign, being

* The Imperial Court had been removed to Ravenna, on the Gulf of Venice, which was rendered inaccessible by extensive marshes.

taken by Genseric, king of the Vandals, who there established his kingdom. This was A. D. 439.

Q. 30. *What other enemy soon appeared?*

A. Attila, king of the Huns, invaded the northern part of the empire with an army of 500,000 men.

Q. 31. *How was he resisted?*

A. Aetius, an able general, was sent by Valentinian against the Huns, and defeated them in the most bloody battle ever fought, in which 160,000 of them perished. This was at Chalons, in France, A. D. 452.

Q. 32. *What effect had this battle?*

A. The ravages of the Huns were checked for a time; but they soon after entered Italy, and Rome was delivered only by the sudden death of Attila, A. D. 458.

Q. 33. *Was the emperor grateful to Aetius?*

A. Valentinian repaid his benefactor with ingratitude. Conceiving suspicion against him, he stabbed him with his own hand.

Q. 34. *How long was his reign?*

A. This emperor ruled 31 years; he was assassinated A. D. 455, by Maximus, who succeeded to his title.

Q. 35. *Did he long retain the sovereignty?*

A. Maximus married Eudoxia, the widow of the last emperor. When she discovered his concern in the murder of her first husband, she invited Genseric, king of the Vandals, to revenge it. Maximus fled before him, and was killed by his own subjects for his cowardice.

Q. 36. *Did Rome suffer from the Vandals?*

A. The city was taken and plundered by Genseric, who then returned in triumph to Carthage.

Q. 37. *How much longer did the western empire subsist?*

A. The empire subsisted 20 years longer, in great weakness and confusion, under eight emperors. At length, the last of these, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who established his own kingdom on the ruins of the empire.

Q. 38. *What people invaded Gaul?*

A. About A. D. 420, the Franks, a German tribe, entered Gaul, and laid the foundation of the kingdom of France. Pharamond was their first king.

Q. 39. *Who took possession of Britain?*

A. About A. D. 450, the Saxons, also from Germany, expelled the natives, and settled in Britain, where they established seven small kingdoms, commonly called, the Saxon heptarchy.

Q. 40. *What was the condition of Spain?*

A. Spain was first taken by the Vandals, but after they passed over into Africa, it came into the hands of the Goths.

Q. 41. *Was the Eastern empire in a flourishing condition?*

A. The Eastern or Greek Empire, was less harassed by invasions than the western, and it continued, though in a declining state, for almost a thousand years after its extinction.

Q. 42. *What was the character of Arcadius?*

A. Arcadius, who received the eastern empire

at the separation, was a weak and dissolute prince, who ruled 13 years, and was followed by his son, Theodosius 2d, A. D. 408.

Q. 43. *What is said of this prince?*

A. Theodosius 2d, was pious and well disposed, but destitute of talents for government. His sister, Pulcheria, managed the affairs of the empire with great success till his death, A. D. 450.

Q. 44. *Who was next raised to the throne?*

A. Pulcheria was left mistress of affairs; she gave the empire, with her hand in marriage to Marcian, a native of Thrace, who proved worthy of her choice, and reigned 7 years.

Q. 45. *Who was the next emperor?*

A. To Marcian succeeded Leo, also a Thracian, who governed in peace 17 years, till A. D. 474, when his son-in-law, Zeno, succeeded, who held the empire at the close of this period.

Q. 46. *What was the state of religion at this time?*

A. Christianity had now become the religion of the empire, but the church was much troubled by corruption, and by disputes and heresies.

Q. 47. *What was the state of literature?*

A. The publick taste in literature was corrupted, and darkness had begun to overspread the most enlightened portions of the world.

TWELFTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *What is the extent of this period?*

A. The 12th period reaches from the overthrow of the western empire, 476, to the flight of Mahomet, A. D. 622, including 146 years.

Q. 2. *By what name are these ages often called?*

A. For about 1000 years after this epoch, ignorance and darkness prevailed throughout the world, and these are often called the dark ages.

Q. 3. *What power first deserves notice at this time?*

A. The eastern or Greek empire, first deserves attention, as the most civilized and powerful government.

Q. 4. *Who first swayed the sceptre at Constantinople?*

A. Zeno, who had been two years on the throne at the beginning of this period, retained it for about fifteen years longer. While suffering with a fit of epilepsy, he was buried alive.

Q. 5. *Who was the successor of Zeno?*

A. Anastasius succeeded to the empire; though old at his accession, he ruled 27 years, and died at the age of 80, A. D. 518.

Q. 6. *Who was the third emperor of this time?*

A. Justin, a Thracian, rose from obscurity to supreme power, and reigned 9 years with distinguished prudence.

Q. 7. *In what war was Justin involved?*

A. In this reign commenced a war with Persia, in which Belisarius had the command of the imperial troops.

Q. 8. Whom did Justin make his successor?

A. Justin gave the succession to Justinian, his nephew, whose reign is distinguished for its length, as well as for the glory and success that attended his arms. This reign was 38 years.

Q. 9. What was the cause of his success in war?

A. Justinian owed his victories not to his own talents, but to those of his generals, Belisarius and Narses.

Q. 10. What were the exploits of Belisarius?

A. This famous general gained three great victories over the Persians; afterward he subdued the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and for a time restored that province to the empire.

Q. 11. With whom did he wage war in Italy?

A. Belisarius also entered Italy and fought with the Goths, who had established their kingdom in that country. When he had nearly expelled them he was recalled by the jealous emperor.

Q. 12. Who succeeded to the command of the army?

A. Narses was appointed instead of Belisarius, to conduct the Gothick war; he finished the conquest of the Goths, and governed Italy, under the title of exarch, subject to the eastern emperor.

Q. 13. Who was the fifth emperor of this period?

A. Justinian was also succeeded by a nephew,

Justin, 2d, A. D. 565. His mind became deranged by the troubles that came upon the country; after 9 years, his son-in-law, Tiberius, was associated with him in power. After this he lived 4 years, and died A. D. 578.

Q. 14. *What misfortunes befell the empire?*

A. Italy was again lost to the empire, being taken by the Lombards, and the Persians invaded its eastern provinces.

Q. 15. *What occurred at the death of Justin?*

A. Tiberius, after Justin's death, became the only sovereign, and ruled with prudence 4 years. In war he was successful against the Persians.

Q. 16. *To whom did Tiberius leave the succession?*

A. Maurice, son-in-law of the last emperor, was made heir of the throne, on which he sat for 20 years, and governed with vigour and prudence.

Q. 17. *How did this emperor come to his end?*

A. In A. D. 602, the army revolted and elevated Phocas to the empire. By this usurper, Maurice and all his family were cruelly put to death.

Q. 18. *What is said of the reign of Phocas?*

A. Phocas ruled 8 years, in the midst of revolts and invasions; he was cruel to his people, who forsook him, and Heraclius, governor of Africa, assumed the royalty, A. D. 610.

Q. 19. *What is related of this prince?*

A. Heraclius reigned till after the close of this period. At his accession, the empire was ravaged by the Avars on the north, and the Persians on the east, and general consternation prevailed.

Q. 20. *How was the Persian war conducted?*

A. Heraclius invaded the Persian dominions, defeated them in several bloody battles, and forced them to conclude a peace.

Q. 21. *What famous nation is now first mentioned in history?*

A. The Turks, a tribe of Tartars, assisted the emperor in this war, with an army of 40,000 men.

Q. 22. *What is known of Persia at this time?*

A. Persia, during much of this period, was engaged in war with the eastern empire. It was governed by seven kings in succession, of whom the most famous was Chosroes the Great.

Q. 23. *What other nations deserve a separate notice?*

A. Italy, Britain, Gaul or France, and Spain, formerly provinces of the western empire, must now be noticed as independent states.

Q. 24. *What kingdom was founded in Italy?*

A. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, when he deposed the western emperor, founded the kingdom of Italy, which subsisted only 19 years.

Q. 25. *How was it overthrown?*

A. Italy was now invaded by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, that is Eastern Goths. He conquered the Heruli, and set up the Gothick kingdom of Italy, A. D. 493.

Q. 26. *By whom were the Goths dispossessed?*

A. After Theodoric, seven kings reigned in Italy, when Belisarius and Narses, generals of the eastern empire, after several years of war, finally destroyed their power.

Q. 27. *Who were the next invaders of Italy?*

A. In A. D. 568, Alboin, king of the Lombards, invaded this unhappy country, and set up a kingdom, which lasted 200 years.

Q. 28. *What was the condition of Britain?*

A. The Saxons and other tribes of Germans, held possession of the southern part of the island of Britain, during the whole of this period.

Q. 29. *What name was now given to this country?*

A. The country occupied by the Saxons was called England, from the Angles, who were one of their tribes.

Q. 30. *Did they enjoy tranquillity?*

A. The princes of the heptarchy were often engaged in war among themselves, and against the native Britons.

Q. 31. *What were their religion and manners?*

A. At the invasion, the Saxons were pagans and barbarians, but they gradually became converts to christianity, and more humane and civilized.

Q. 32. *From whom does France derive its name?*

A. The Franks, a warlike tribe of Germans, established the kingdom of France, to which they gave name.

Q. 33. *Who is considered the founder of the kingdom?*

A. Clovis, A. D. 481, is generally called the founder of the monarchy of the Franks, because

before him, they possessed only a small district, but he took possession of almost all the country.

Q. 34. *How long did the family of Clovis reign ?*

A. The family of Clovis, commonly called the Merovingian race, were kings of France till after the close of this period.

Q. 35. *What was their religion ?*

A. Clovis, at first a pagan, was converted to christianity, by the influence of Clotilda, his wife. His subjects also came over to the true faith.

Q. 36. *What was the condition of Spain ?*

A. At the beginning of this period, Spain was mostly held by the Suevi, a barbarous nation from the north.

Q. 37. *By whom were they vanquished ?*

A. In A. D. 531, Spain was entered by the Visigoths, or western Goths; after 50 years they got possession of the country, which they retained till the end of this period.

Q. 38. *What signalized the close of this period ?*

A. The epoch that closes this period is the origin of a new religion and empire among the Saracens or Arabs.

Q. 39. *From whom are the Arabs descended ?*

A. The Arabs are descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham ; they had always lived a pastoral life, and had never been subdued by any foreign power, being defended by their deserts, inaccessible to armies.

Q. 40. *What religion did they profess ?*

A. The Arabs were mostly idolaters, though

they practised some rites similar to those of the Jews, and some of them were converts to christianity.

Q. 41. *Who was the founder of the new religion?*

A. Mahomet, or Mohammed, born at Mecca, A. D. 569, became the founder of an empire which governed a great part of the known world, and of a religion which is still professed by many millions of men.

Q. 42. *What means did he at first employ?*

A. In A. D. 609, when Mahomet was 40 years old, he pretended that he was sent by God, as a prophet, superior to Moses, or Christ, commissioned to establish a religion that should supersede the christian and all others.

Q. 43. *Was the imposture well received at first?*

A. For many years, Mahomet gained few disciples. So much was he opposed in his native place, that he was compelled to flee for his life to Medina, A. D. 622.

Q. 44. *Why is this event important?*

A. This flight of Mahomet is considered by Mahometans as the epoch of the foundation of their religion, from it therefore they reckon time, as we do from the birth of Christ.

THIRTEENTH PERIOD.

Q. 1. *When does the last period of ancient history begin and end?*

A. The 13th period begins at the flight of Mahomet, A. D. 622, and ends A. D. 800, with the coronation of Charlemagne; a duration of 178 years.

Q. 2. *What was the most formidable power of this period?*

A. The new empire of the Saracens became the most extensive government, and first deserves attention.

Q. 3. *How was Mahomet received at Medina?*

A. Mahomet was well received at Medina; he formed his adherents into a military band, with which he returned and took Mecca.

Q. 4. *By what means was his religion propagated?*

A. This imposture was extended by force of arms; idolaters, if conquered, were compelled to embrace it, or be put to death; christians might live on condition of paying tribute.

Q. 5. *How did he inspire his followers with courage?*

A. Mahomet promised those of his disciples that should fall in battle, the enjoyment of a sensual paradise, and made them bold by inculcating the doctrine of fatality.

Q. 6. *Did his power spread rapidly?*

A. In a few years, all Arabia embraced the

doctrines of Mahomet; he then invaded Syria, and died A. D. 632, in the midst of his victorious career.

Q. 7. *What are the successors of Mahomet called?*

A. Those who succeeded Mahomet as heads of his empire and religion, are called caliphs, that is successors.

Q. 8. *Who was the first caliph?*

A. Abubeker, the father of one of the prophet's wives, was his first successor: he engaged in war with the eastern empire. He reigned 2 years, and was succeeded by Omar.

Q. 9. *What conquests did Omar make?*

A. This caliph subdued Syria, Persia, Egypt, and all the north of Africa. He reigned 12 years, till A. D. 645.

Q. 10. *What library did he destroy?*

A. By order of Omar, the great library of Alexandria was burnt. It consisted at one period of 700,000 volumes.

Q. 11. *Who was the next caliph?*

A. Othman was the next caliph; he carried his victorious arms into Tartary. After a short reign he was succeeded by Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet.

Q. 12. *What is related of the reign of Ali?*

A. This caliph removed the seat of government from Mecca to Cujah, on the Euphrates. He ruled 5 years.

Q. 13. *Who next ascended the throne?*

A. After Ali's death, the family of Omar were

restored to the caliphate. Of this family, 19 caliphs reigned in succession, till about A. D. 750.

Q. 14. *What further conquests did they make?*

A. In A. D. 712, the Saracens invaded Spain, of which they took possession; 20 years after they entered France, but were soon repulsed.

Q. 15. *How were their dominions divided?*

A. About A. D. 755, the Saracen dominions were divided into 3 distinct caliphates, or kingdoms; the first, of which Bagdad was capital, comprised their Asiatick possessions; the second included Egypt and the states of Barbary, and the third, Spain.

Q. 16. *What is known of their manners and learning?*

A. About this time the Saracens acquired a taste for learning, and for a long period were the most civilized and enlightened people in the world.

Q. 17. *What branches of literature did they study?*

A. The Saracens studied Medicine, Geometry, and Astronomy. The science of Algebra was invented or improved by them; they also wrote poetry and fictitious tales. The "Arabian Nights" is one of the compositions of this period.

Q. 18. *Who was the last caliph of this time?*

A. At the close of this period, the caliph of Bagdad was Haroun, surnamed Al Raschid, that is, the just; he was a famous patron of learning.

Q. 19. *What was the condition of the eastern empire?*

A. The Greek empire was reduced to compa-

rative weakness by the victories of the Saracens, who took from it a great part of its territory.

Q. 20. *Did the Saracens attempt to take the capital?*

A. Twice the Saracens laid siege to Constantinople, viz., about A.D. 670 and 716. The last time, their fleet of 1800 ships was destroyed by a peculiar substance called Greek fire.

Q. 21. *By whom was the empire governed?*

A. After Heraclius, several emperors successively filled the throne; they were weak and tyrannical princes.

Q. 22. *What internal disturbances arose?*

A. The peace of the empire was much disturbed by theological controversies. Leo, who reigned A.D. 723, was called the Iconoclast, that is, image breaker, because he destroyed the images of Christ and the saints, and opposed the worship of them.

Q. 23. *What female of the royal family became notorious?*

A. Irene, the wife of Leo 4th, and mother of Constantine 5th, murdered her own son. She was soon after deposed and banished.

Q. 24. *What was the state of Italy?*

A. The Lombard kingdom of Italy continued till A.D. 774, under 17 successive kings, the last of whom was Didier.

Q. 25. *How did the kingdom come to its end?*

A. The Lombard king became involved in a dispute with the Pope, or Bishop of Rome, who solicited the aid of Charlemagne, king of France.

Q. 26. *What was the consequence?*

A. Charlemagne conquered and deposed the Lombard king, and added Italy to his own dominions.

Q. 27. In what condition was Spain?

A. The kingdom of the Visigoths continued in Spain till A. D. 712. Roderick was their last king.

Q. 28. By what means was it destroyed?

A. Count Julian, whose daughter Roderick had dishonoured, invited the Moors, or Saracens of Africa, into Spain.

Q. 29. Did they accept the proposal?

A. The Saracens, commanded by Tarik, invaded and took all the country, except a small region in the north. Spain adopted the religion of the conquerors.

Q. 30. What occurred on the division of the Saracen power?

A. About A. D. 756, Abdalrahman erected Spain into an independent kingdom, of which the capital was Cordova. At the close of this period this kingdom was flourishing both in power and learning.

Q. 31. In what condition was England?

A. The seven Saxon kingdoms subsisted till a little after the close of this period, disturbed by their own disputes, and the depredations of the Danes and Normans.

Q. 32. What was the state of France?

A. The family of Clovis, or Merovingian race, were sovereigns of France till A. D. 751; but,

for the last hundred years, they enjoyed only the title of kings, without the power.

Q. 33. *Who managed the affairs of the kingdom?*

A. The supreme power was in the hands of officers, styled mayors of the palace; their office was hereditary.

Q. 34. *Who held this office in France?*

A. The first mayors of the palace that became famous, were Pepin d'Heristal, and his son, Charles Martel.

Q. 35. *What formidable power invaded France?*

A. In A. D. 732, while Charles Martel was mayor of the palace, the Saracens invaded France from Spain, with great force.

Q. 36. *How were they opposed?*

A. The Saracens met a signal defeat from Charles, in the battle of Poitiers, and were not long after driven out of France.

Q. 37. *To whom did Charles leave his power?*

A. Charles Martel was succeeded by his two sons, Pepin and Carloman. The latter resigned his office and became a monk.

Q. 38. *What title did Pepin assume?*

A. Pepin deposed Childeric 3d, the last of the Merovingian race, and was proclaimed king of France, A. D. 751.

Q. 39. *By what name is this family known?*

A. This new race of kings is called the Carlovingian, from Charles Martel.

Q. 40. *With whom was Pepin engaged in war?*

A. Pepin made war upon the Lombards, in Ita-

ly, and defeated them. He gave the district of Ravenna to the pope, who thus became a temporal prince.

Q. 41. *Who succeeded to this king?*

A. Upon the death of Pepin, A. D. 768, his two sons, Charles and Carloman, succeeded, but Carloman died two years after, and left the whole kingdom to Charles.

Q. 42. *By what name is this monarch called?*

A. On account of his talents and power, this king was called Charlemagne, that is, Charles the great, by which name he is generally known.

Q. 43. *What conquests did he make?*

A. Charlemagne, besides France, became master of Germany, Italy, and a part of Spain.

Q. 44. *How did he rule his extensive dominions?*

A. Through a long reign, Charlemagne conducted with great wisdom and justice, and though so illiterate that he could scarce write his own name, he was a great patron of learning.

Q. 45. *With what epoch does this period end?*

A. In the year 800, Charlemagne was crowned by the pope, and the title of Roman Emperor of the west restored in his person. This memorable event is generally considered as the boundary of Ancient and Modern History.

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

Principal Events of Ancient History.

FIRST PERIOD, 1656 years.

Years of the World.		Years B. C.
	THE CREATION, FIRST EPOCH .	4004
130	Birth of Seth . . .	3874
235	Birth of Enos . . .	3769
325	Birth of Cainan . . .	3679
395	Birth of Mahaleel . . .	3609
460	Birth of Jared . . .	3544
622	Birth of Enoch . . .	3382
687	Birth of Methuselah . . .	3317
874	Birth of Lamech . . .	3130
987	Translation of Enoch . . .	3017
1056	Birth of Noah . . .	2948
1536	Prediction of the Deluge . . .	2468
1656	THE DELUGE, SECOND EPOCH .	2348

SECOND PERIOD, 425 years.

1658	Birth of Arphaxad . . .	2346
1693	Birth of Salah . . .	2311
1723	Birth of Eber . . .	2281
1757	Birth of Peleg . . .	2247
1757	Confusion of Tongues at Babel .	2247
1787	Birth of Reu . . .	2217
1787	Nineveh founded . . .	2217

Years of the World.		Years B. C.
1787	Kingdom of Egypt founded . . .	2217
1819	Birth of Serug . . .	2185
1849	Birth of Nahor . . .	2155
1878	Birth of Terah . . .	2126
1915	Sicyon founded . . .	2089
2008	Abraham born . . .	1996
2083	CALL OF ABRAHAM, THIRD EPOCH	1921

THIRD PERIOD, 430 years.

2108	Isaac born . . .	1896
2168	Jacob and Esau born . . .	1836
2259	Joseph born . . .	1745
2275	Joseph sold as a slave . . .	1729
2288	Joseph made governor of Egypt .	1716
2298	Jacob goes down to Egypt .	1706
2315	Death of Jacob . . .	1689
2369	Death of Joseph . . .	1635
2433	Birth of Moses . . .	1571
2448	Athens founded by Cecrops .	1556
2473	Moses flees into Midian . .	1531
2511	Thebes founded by Cadmus .	1493
2513	DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT, FOURTH EPOCH . . .	1491

FOURTH PERIOD, 487 years.

2514	Sparta founded by Lelex . .	1490
2553	Death of Moses . . .	1451
2554	Conquest of Canaan . . .	1450
2560	Division among the tribes . .	1444
2567	Death of Joshua . . .	1437
2600	Minos King of Crete . . .	1404
2628	Corinth founded by Sisyphus .	1376

Years of the World.		Years B. C.
2692	Marriage of Ruth with Boaz .	1312
2740	The Argonautick Expedition .	1264
2767	Death of Gideon . . .	1237
2820	Capture of Troy . . .	1184
2822	Death of Jephthah . . .	1182
2829	Arrival of Æneas in Italy . .	1175
2847	Eli, High Priest . . .	1157
2884	Death of Samson . . .	1120
2887	Samuel, Prophet and Judge .	1117
2909	Saul, King of Israel . . .	1095
2934	Athens became a Republick .	1070
2949	David made King of Judah .	1055
2989	Solomon made King . . .	1015
3000	THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE, FIFTH EPOCH . . .	1004

FIFTH PERIOD, 252 years.

3029	Death of Solomon . . .	975
3029	Revolt of the 10 Tribes . .	975
3033	Jerusalem taken by Sheshak, or Se- sostris . . .	971
3080	Samaria founded . . .	924
3104	Homeric poems composed . .	900
3120	Laws of Sparta, by Lycurgus .	884
3135	Carthage founded by Dido . .	869
3209	Kingdom of Macedon founded .	795
3233	Israel invaded by Pul, King of As- syria . . .	771
3252	ROME FOUNDED BY ROMULUS, SIXTH EPOCH . . .	752

Years
B. C.

SIXTH PERIOD, 214 years.

First Messenian War begins . . .	743
The ten tribes taken captive by Shalmaneser . . .	721
Sennacherib's army destroyed . . .	715
Death of Romulus	715
Second Messenian War begins . . .	685
Babylon and Assyria united	681
Captivity of Manasseh, King of Judah . . .	677
Death of Numa	672
Josiah, King of Judah	641
Death of Tullus Hostilius	640
Death of Ancus Martius	616
Josiah slain by Pharaoh-Necho	610
Captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar . . .	600
Solon gives laws to Athens	594
Jerusalem destroyed	588
Death of Tarquin 1st,	578
Pisistratus becomes Tyrant of Athens . . .	560
Poems of Homer collected	560
CAPTURE OF BABYLON BY CYRUS, SEVENTH EPOCH	538

SEVENTH PERIOD, 207 years.

Decree for rebuilding the temple . . .	536
Death of Servius Tullius	534
Expulsion of Tarquin 2d	509
Battle of Marathon	490
Coriolanus banished	485
Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis . . .	480
Rome becomes a democracy	471
The Old Testament collected by Ezra . . .	458
Decemvirs appointed at Rome	451

Years
B. C.

Jerusalem rebuilt by Nehemiah . . .	445
Peloponnesian war begins . . .	430
The Old Testament history ends . . .	430
Athenians defeated by the Spartans . . .	405
Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon . . .	403
Rome taken by the Gauls . . .	390
Battle of Leuctra; Elevation of Thebes . . .	371
First Plebeian consul at Rome . . .	367
Battle of Mantinea . . .	363
War with the Samnites begins . . .	343
Battle of Cheronea, Philip victorious . . .	338
Invasion of Persia, Battle of Granicus . . .	334
BATTLE OF ARBELA, EIGHTH EPOCH . . .	330

EIGHTH PERIOD, 185 years.

Death of Alexander . . .	324
Division of Alexander's dominions . . .	312
The Scriptures translated into Greek . . .	284
Invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus . . .	280
First Punick War begun . . .	264
Duilius conquers the Carthaginians at sea . . .	260
Kingdom of Parthia founded . . .	256
Regulus defeated by the Carthaginians . . .	255
Temple of Janus shut . . .	235
Invasion of Italy by Hannibal, 2d Punick War . . .	218
The Romans defeated at Cannæ . . .	216
Syracuse taken by the Romans, . . .	212
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama . . .	202
Macedonians defeated by the Romans . . .	197
Syrians defeated by the Romans . . .	192
Jerusalem plundered by Antiochus, king of Syria . . .	170
Macedonia made a Roman Province . . .	167

Years
B. C.

The Syrians expelled from Judea . . .	166
Third Punick War begun . . .	149
Greece subdued by the Romans . . .	146
DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE, NINTH EPOCH	146

NINTH PERIOD, 146 years.

Siege of Numantia; Spain made a Province	134
Death of Tiberius Gracchus . . .	133
Kingdom of Pontus founded . . .	123
Jugurtha subdued by Marius . . .	106
Social war in Italy . . .	91
War with Mithridates, king of Pontus .	89
Civil war between Marius and Sylla .	88
Servile war in Italy . . .	73
Syria made a Roman Province . . .	64
Mithridates subdued by Pompey . . .	63
Conspiracy of Cataline quelled by Cicero	63
First Triumvirate of Pompey, Cæsar and Crassus . . .	60
Invasion of Britain by Cæsar . . .	25
Gaul subdued by Cæsar . . .	51
Civil war; battle of Pharsalia . . .	48
Cæsar assassinated by Brutus and Cassius	44
Second Triumvirate, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus . . .	43
Battle of Philippi . . .	42
Herod made king of Judea . . .	37
Battle of Actium; Roman Empire begins	31
Egypt made a Province of Rome; death of Cleopatra . . .	30
Temple of Janus again shut . . .	10
True date of the birth of Christ . . .	4
BIRTH OF CHRIST, common reckoning,	
TENTH EPOCH . . .	0

TENTH PERIOD, 306 years.

	A.D.
Death of Augustus; Tiberius succeeds .	14
John the Baptist beheaded	32
Crucifixion of the Saviour	33
Tiberius dies, succeeded by Caius Caligula	37
Death of Caligula; Claudius emperor .	41
Invasion of Britain	43
Claudius killed; Nero made Emperor .	54
First persecution of the Christians .	64
Nero's death. Short reign of Galba .	68
Short reigns of Otho and Vitellius .	69
Vespasian succeeds; Jerusalem destroyed	70
Vespasian dies; Titus succeeds .	79
Domitian succeeds his brother Titus .	81
Second persecution. The book of Revelation written	95
Domitian's death; Nerva made Emperor	96
Nerva dies; Trajan follows	98
Third persecution	107
Trajan dies; succeeded by Adrian .	118
Fourth persecution	"
Adrian's death; Antoninus Pius succeeds	138
Pius dies; followed by Marcus Aurelius An- toninus	161
Aurelius dies; Commodus Emperor .	180
Death of Commodus; short reigns of Pertinax and Didius Julianus; Septimius Severus suc- ceeds	193
Fifth persecution of Christians	202
Severus dies; succeeded by Caracalla and Geta	211
Death of Caracalla; Maerinus Emperor .	217
Maximus succeeded by Heliogabalus .	218
Heliogabalus dies; Alexander Severus suc- ceeds	222

	A. D.
Kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxares	223
Severus murdered; Maximinus Emperor	235
Maximinus slain; Gordian chosen Emperor	238
Philip murders and succeeds Gordian .	244
Philip dies; Decius succeeds . . .	249
Seventh persecution	250
Gallus succeeds on the death of Decius .	251
Valerian emperor. Death of Gallus. .	254
Eighth persecution	257
Gallienus succeeds. Valerian killed by the Persians	261
Claudius 2d succeeds Gallienus . . .	268
Claudius dies. Aurelian chosen . . .	270
Ninth persecution	272
Zenobia taken prisoner	273
Tacitus succeeds Aurelian	275
Florian Emperor on the death of Tacitus	276
Probus succeeds Florian	277
Probus dies. Short reign of Carus, and his sons, Carinus and Numerian . . .	282
Diocletian succeeds Carinus	284
Maximian associated with Diocletian .	286
Tenth and last persecution of Christians .	302
Diocletian and Maximian resign . . .	304
Constantius and Galerius succeed . .	304
ACCESSION OF CONSTANTINE, ELEVENTH EPOCH	306

ELEVENTH PERIOD, 170 years.

Christianity the religion of the empire .	325
Constantinople founded	336
Constantine dies; Constantius succeeds .	337
Julian the apostate succeeds Constantius .	361
Attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem	363

	A. D.	
Julian killed in battle; Jovian succeeds .	363	
Valentinian and Valens succeed Jovian .	364	
Valentinian dies; succeeded by Gratian .	375	
Valens defeated and killed by the Goths .	378	
Theodosius made emperor of the East .	379	
Gratian dies. Valentinian 2d, emperor of the West	383	
Valentinian 2d dies; Theodosius sole Em- peror	392	
Honorius emperor of the West; Arcadius of the East	395	
Alaric, king of the Goths, invades Italy .	403	
Spain taken by the Suevi	406	
Theodosius 2d, Emperor of the East .	408	
Rome taken by Alaric. Britain forsaken .	410	
Valentinian 3d, emperor of the West .	424	
Vandal kingdom founded in Africa by Genseric	429	
Attila, king of the Huns, invades the Eastern empire	435	
The Huns ravage the Western empire .	445	
Marcian, emperor of the East	450	
The Huns defeated in the battle of Chalons .	451	
The Saxons begin the conquest of Britain .	455	
Maximus and Avitus emperors of the West,	455	
Rome taken by Genseric	455	
Leo, emperor of the East; Majorian of the west	457	
Severus, emperor of the West	461	
Athemius, emperor of the West	467	
Olybrius do.	472	
Glycerius do.	473	
Nepos do. Zeno of the east	474	
Augustulus do.	475	
SUBVERSION OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE BY ODOACER, TWELFTH EPOCH		476

TWELFTH PERIOD, 146 years.

	A. D.
French monarchy founded by Clovis	481
Conquest of Britain completed by the Saxons	485
Anastasius, emperor of the East	491
Italy conquered by Theodoric, the Goth	493
Time begun to be computed from the Birth of Christ	516
Justin 1st, emperor of the East	518
Justinian succeeds Justin as emperor	527
Vandal kingdom of Africa, taken by Belisarius	534
Narses re-conquers Italy	552
Justin 2d, emperor of the East	565
Alboin, king of the Lombards, conquers Italy	568
Tiberius 2d, emperor of the East	578
Latin language ceases to be spoken	580
Maurice, emperor of the East	582
Kingdom of the Visigoths founded in Spain	585
Christianity planted in England by Augustine	597
Phocas puts Maurice to death and succeeds him	602
Heraclius, emperor of the East	610
Great victory over the Persians	616
FLIGHT OF MAHOMET, THIRTEENTH EPOCH	622

THIRTEENTH PERIOD, 178 years.

Death of Mahomet	632
Alexandria taken ; its library burnt	640
Constantine 3d, and Heracleonas, emperors of the East	641
Constans 2d, emperor	642
Ali, Caliph of the Saracens	655
Constantine 4th, Pogonatus, emperor	668
Constantinople besieged by the Saracens	672
Justinian 2d, emperor	685

	A. D.
Leontius, emperor . . .	695
Justinian restored . . .	698
Apsimarus Tiberius, emperor . . .	705
Anastatius 2d, emperor . . .	705
Philippicus, emperor. . . .	711
Spain invaded by the Saracens . . .	712
Anastasius 2d, emperor, . . .	713
Theodosius 3d, emperor . . .	714
Leo 3d, the Isaurian, emperor . . .	716
Controversy concerning image worship . . .	727
Battle of Poitiers	732
Constantine 5th, emperor . . .	741
Pepin proclaimed king of France . . .	751
Kingdom of the Moors founded at Cordova, in Spain	755
Temporal power of the Pope begins . . .	755
Bagdad founded by the caliph, Almansor . . .	762
Charlemagne, king of France . . .	768
Charlemagne conquers Italy . . .	774
Leo 4th, the Iconoclast, emperor . . .	775
Constantine 6th, Porphyrogenitus . . .	781
Haroun Al Raschid, caliph of Bagdad . . .	786
Irene, empress, by the murder of her son . . .	788
CHARLEMAGNE CROWNED EMPEROR, FOUR- TEENTH EPOCH	800

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

A.

ACTIUM, a town of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus gained over Antony, B.C. 31.

AFRICA, one of the grand divisions of the ancient world; the name is often restricted to the northern parts.

ALEXANDRIA, a large and opulent city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, B.C. 332, the capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies.

ALPS, high mountains, chiefly situated between Italy and Gaul.

ASIA, the largest division of the eastern continent; Asia Minor, or simply Asia, is a name applied to the peninsula situated between the Euxine and Mediterranean seas.

ASSYRIA, an extensive county in the south-west of Asia, the seat of the first Universal Empire.

ATHENS, the most celebrated city and republic of Greece, founded by Cecrops 1556 B.C. It was particularly noted for literature and the elegant arts.

B.

BABYLON, a large and splendid city, one of the capitals of the Assyrian Empire, situated on the Euphrates, by means of which it was taken by Cyrus.

BAGDAD, the capital of the Saracen Empire, built by the caliph Almansor, and distinguished for wealth and learning.

BETHLEHEM, a small town of Judea, celebrated as the birth-place of the Lord Jesus Christ.

BITHYNIA, a province of Asia Minor, bordering on the Black sea and the sea of Marmora.

BOSPHORUS, there are two straits called by this name; the Thracian Bosphorus, which unites the sea of Marmora with the Euxine, and the Cimmerian connecting the Euxine with the sea of Azoph.

BRITAIN, a large island in the Atlantick; the southern part since called England, was first inhabited by the Celts, it was then made a Roman Province; when abandoned by the Romans it was occupied by the Saxons.

C.

CANAAN, a region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, so called from Canaan, the grand-son of Ham. It was promised to Abraham for his posterity, and accordingly taken by Joshua and divided among the Israelites.

CAPPADOCIA, a country of Asia Minor, on the Euxine sea.

CARTHAGE, a commercial and wealthy city of the north of Africa, founded by Dido 869 B.C. It was the rival of Rome till its destruction by Scipio, 146 B.C. It was afterwards rebuilt, and became the capital of the Gothick kingdom of Africa.

CHALDEA, a region situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, of which the capital was Babylon.

CHÆRONEA, a city of Bœotia, celebrated for the victory of Philip of Macedon over the combined forces of the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B. C.

COLCHIS, a country of Asia, on the coast of the Euxine, famous for the Argonautick expedition. It is now called Mingrelia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, formerly Byzantium, a city on the Thracian Bosphorous, enlarged by Constantine, from whom it received its present name.

CORDOVA, called Corduba in more ancient times, a large city of Spain, the capital of the Moorish Kingdom.

CTESIPHON, the capital of Parthia, situated on the eastern bank of the Tigris.

CUJA, a town on the Euphrates, the capital of the Saracen empire before the foundation of Bagdad.

D.

DACIA, a large country of Europe, on the west of the Black sea, conquered by Trajan. It included Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, and a part of Hungary.

DAMASCUS, one of the most ancient cities of the world, the capital of ancient Syria. It is now a considerable town, the capital of a Turkish Pachalick, and called by the Arabs, El Sham.

E.

EDEN, the garden in which our first parents lived, when in a state of innocence.

EGYPT, an extensive country in the north-east of Africa, called by the Hebrews, Mizraim, from a son of Ham, who is supposed to be the same as Menes, its first king.

ENGLAND, the southern part of the island of Britain, so called from the Angles, or Engles, one of the German tribes that took possession of it.

EPIRUS, a province or kingdom in Greece, situated on the eastern shore of the Adriatick, included in the modern Albania.

EUPHRATES, a large river of Asia, now called Frat, by the inhabitants of its banks. It rises in Armenia, and flows a southerly course into the Persian Gulf.

EUXINE, a large inland sea situated between Asia and Europe, usually called the Black Sea.

F.

FRANCE, a large country of modern Europe, formerly Gaul. It was settled and named by the Franks from Germany.

G.

GANGES, a large river of India, flowing from the Himmaleh mountains into the Bay of Bengal. It was imperfectly known by the ancients.

GAUL, a large country of ancient Europe, nearly corresponding to France. It was made a Roman province by Cæsar.

GERMANY, an extensive country in the interior of Europe, which we call by its ancient name, inhabited by a rude and warlike people.

GREECE, a celebrated region in the southeast of Europe, famous for learning and the arts. It was divided into several small states.

H.

HERCULANEUM, a city in the west of Italy, near Mount Vesuvius, destroyed by an eruption of that mountain, A. D. 79.

I. J.

IDUMEA, a small region of Asia, now included in the north of Arabia; it was settled by Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous city, made by David the capital of the Jewish kingdom, now a small town in the possession of the Turks.

INDIA, a large region in the south of Asia, visited by the ancients, but imperfectly known.

ITALY, a country of Europe, which still bears the name, a peninsula of the Mediterranean sea, celebrated for its fine soil and climate, and for being the seat of the most powerful empire of the ancient world.

L.

LYDIA, a country of Asia Minor, conquered by Cyrus. Its last king was Cræsus, proverbial for riches.

M.

MACEDONIA, a country of Europe, north of Greece, and west of Thrace. It subsisted as a kingdom from the time of Caranus, 814 B. C. to the battle of Pydna, 163, when Perseus, its last king, was made captive by the Romans.

MANTUA, a small town in the north of Italy, famous chiefly as the birth-place of Virgil.

MARATHON, a village of Greece, 10 miles from Athens, where Miltiades gained a great victory over the Persians.

MECCA, a town of Arabia, a little distance from the Red Sea, the birth-place of Mahomet, and the principal town in the country.

MEDIA, a country of Asia, south of the Caspian sea, now in the limits of Persia.

MEDINA, a small town of Arabia near the Red Sea, to which Mahomet fled, and where he was buried.

N.

NICOMEDIA, a large city near the Euxine, the capital of Bithynia. Constantine often resided here, and died here.

NINEVEH, or **NINUS**, the capital of the Assyrian empire, one of the largest and most splendid cities of the East, founded by Ashur, or as some think by Nimrod.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain, near the source of the river Durius, or Douro, celebrated for a siege of 14 years by the Romans, but at length destroyed by Scipio.

NUMIDIA, a country in the north of Africa, now Algiers. It was for some time an allied kingdom, then a province of Rome.

P.

PALMYRA, a city on the eastern boundary of Syria, whose splendid ruins are still visible. It was built by Solomon, and many years after was the capital of the celebrated queen Zenobia.

PANNONIA, a province of the Roman empire, including Sclavonia and a part of Hungary.

PARTHIA, a province of Persia, which became the seat of a powerful empire, with which the Romans were often at war.

PATMOS, a small island east of Greece, whither the Apostle John was banished by Domitian.

PERGAMUS, a city of Asia Minor, near the Black sea, the capital of a powerful kingdom which subsisted 150 years.

PERSIA, at first a small district of the country that now bears the name. The Persian empire founded by Cyrus extended over all the neighbouring regions.

PHARSALIA, a plain of Thessaly, celebrated for a great battle between Pompey and Cæsar, in which the latter was victorious.

PLATÆA, a small town of Greece noted for a great victory of the Greeks over the army of Xerxes, king of Persia.

POICTIERS, a small town in the south of France, near which the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel.

POMPEII, a large city of Italy, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius.

PONTUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor, on the south of the Euxine; under Mithridates, it endured a long war with Rome.

PYRENEES, a lofty chain of mountains dividing France from Spain.

R.

RAVENNA, a town of Italy on the Adriatick, inaccessible by land, and therefore made the seat of government under the last emperors and the Gothick kings.

ROME, a famous city of Italy, still retaining many remains of its ancient splendour. In its most prosperous days it is said to have contained 7,000,000 of citizens, but this number probably includes many who had the privilege of citizenship, but were never residents within its walls.

S.

SAGUNTUM, a large city in the eastern part of Spain, famous for being the cause of the second Punick war.

SALAMIS, an island on the eastern coast of Greece, famous for a sea fight, in which the Persian fleet of 2000 ships was vanquished by that of the Greeks, consisting of only 300.

SARDINIA, a large island in the Mediterranean, which still bears the same name, possessed by the Carthaginians, and taken by the Romans.

- SICILY**, also an island, the largest in the Mediterranean, settled chiefly by Grecian colonies, and made a Roman province in the second Punick war.
- SICYON**, a small city of Greece, the capital of a small kingdom, which is thought to be the most ancient in Greece, and one of the most ancient in the world.
- SPAIN**, called by the ancients Hispania, a large country of Europe, including a large peninsula in the south-west. The Carthaginians took possession of its coasts, but were superseded by the Romans.
- SPARTA**, called also Lacedæmon, a powerful city and republic of Greece.
- SYRIA**, an extensive country in the west of Asia, the seat in different ages of powerful kingdoms.

T.

- TARENTUM**, a city in the south-east of Italy, noted for luxury, and for having invited the aid of Pyrrhus against the Romans.
- THERMOPYLÆ**, a narrow passage between Mount Cæta and the sea, on the eastern coast of Greece. It was here that Leonidas, king of Sparta, with only 300 men, engaged with the numerous army of the Persians.
- THRACE**, a country of Europe, east of Macedonia, now Rœmelia, a part of Turkey.
- TIGRIS**, a large and rapid river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and uniting with the Euphrates not far from its mouth.
- TROY**, an ancient and celebrated city of Asia, situated near the straits now called Dardanelles, taken by the united forces of Greece, after a siege of 10 years.
- TYRE**, a large and splendid city of Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards by Alexander the Great.

Y.

- YORK**, a modern city of Britain, called Eboracum by the ancients. It was the second town in importance on the island.

Z.

- ZAMA**, a town of Numidia, 300 miles south-west of Carthage, famous for the victory of Scipio Africanus over Hannibal.





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